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REPORT

TO THE

SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE

MEDICAL EDUCATION SCHEME



SUPPORTED BY FOREIGNERS OF ALL NATIONALITIES RESIDENT IN CHINA AND ELSEWHERE TO PROVE
THE FEASIBILITY OF EDUCATING AND PASSING NATIVE SURGEONS IN THEIR OWN COUNTRY IN
SIMILAR MANNER AND UP TO THE AVERAGE STANDARD REQUIRED FOR MEDICAL QUALIFICATIONS
IN WESTERN LANDS.

PRESENTED BY

W. WYKEHAM MYERS, M.B.,

HONORARY SURGEON DAVID MANSON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL;
DIRECTOR OF STUDIES IN MEDICAL SCHOOL, TAKOW, FORMOSA.

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欽差大臣 會辦海軍事務 宜太子太傅文華殿大學士兵部尚書兼署察院右副都御史

H. E. The Grand Secretary Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of Shihli,
and his Grandson, with H. E.'s autograph sign manual.
Handed to W. Myers. Tientsin, September 1887.



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TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO, AND SUPPORTERS
OF THE
EXPERIMENTAL MEDICAL EDUCATION SCHEME FOR CHINESE.

DAVID MANSON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL,

GENTLEMEN,—

TAKOW, FORMOSA, *January 18, 1889.*

Having now completed the experiment, which with your kind assistance I have been carrying out during the past nine years, it behoves me to render a detailed account of my stewardship.

It will probably be more convenient in a report of this kind if, commencing from its inception, I narrate, as briefly as possible, the various steps that led up to the successful fulfilment of our undertaking.

It is scarcely necessary to do more than allude to the condition of medical matters in China in proof of the need there is for something to be done in amelioration of this deplorable state of affairs, and although no doubt the civil population suffers most, by reason of its greater numbers, still it seems that a more practicable way of attracting attention to the shortcoming is by introducing the remedy in the way least calculated to rouse prejudice, or at any rate under auspices most likely to aid in combating any that exists.

The military services appear to offer the required facilities inasmuch as, under the advancing system of training and expenditure, loss to the state, consequent on sickness or injury, must become more and more apparent every day!

No doubt for many years, in fact ever since foreigners have come to China, efforts have been made to show the natives of this country the benefits of Western medical science, and none have been more indefatigable in this work than the missionaries, as well by setting up hospitals and directly treating the sick, as by teaching native attendants the use of simple drugs and appliances, which these persons afterwards have been sent out to employ.

Tied down, however, to the Chinese language, of course the labour of education was enormously increased, and indeed the result, by reason of this limitation, has been much interfered with.

To get over the obstacle of language and give students a greater insight into the literature of medical science, accomplished and devoted men gave themselves up to the enormous task of making Chinese translations from the leading European works on medicine and the allied sciences.

I need only mention the names of HOBSON, KERR and DUDGEON to recall to every one the magnitude of the work carried out in this direction, and if the possibility of accomplishment had been even moderately proportional to the talent and energy expended, but little would have remained for others to do. Unfortunately a Chinese translation, however able the maker, must, in reference to a thorough study and understanding of science, be very inadequate, even if we pass over the difficulties created by the absence of ordinary terms, seeing that these renderings can only be brought down to the actual date of publication of the original selected, and so must necessarily and materially curtail the students' power to keep *au courant* with that which, advancing every day, is a strain even on the resources of Western literature to overtake.

Hence it follows that any system of education which purports to impart a reasonable knowledge of foreign medicine can only be available for those whose prior studies enable them to command, *first hand*, all the advantages such capacity affords.

Again, a very essential requisite of any proposal intended to inaugurate a new *régime* is for it to be kept up to a standard that, for every practical purpose, comprehends all that may be reasonably expected of one who professes average ability as a medical practitioner. While by no means demanding knowledge or a profession of attainments not absolutely indispensable to the object sought, care on the other hand must be taken that the subjects selected embody all the information which could fairly be required, both directly and indirectly, of him who seeks the right to be recognised as a properly qualified medical man.

Further, and of equal importance, I submit it is necessary that the utmost caution should be taken not only to avoid any appearance but also all reality of "cram" or superficiality. This can best be guarded against by positively fixing the period over which the studies *must* be extended, it being of course assumed that both by the prior supervision and the final tests the student has genuinely devoted himself to his studies during the whole of the time thus set apart for them.

Ample experience in almost every country has conclusively proved that *four years* is the *minimum* time in which the average man can thoroughly and honestly acquire the knowledge necessary for qualification in medicine, and even with this it has been found necessary to allocate certain periods for almost exclusive attention to one or other of the subjects prescribed.

I suppose it will not be denied that allowing for the contemporary study of say, chemistry and physics, no student should be expected to have acquired that knowledge of anatomy and physiology which ought assuredly to be demanded as the *minimum*, unless he has studied these subjects for no less a period than *two years*.

To enhance the value of the certificate of competence it also seemed to me advisable that all persons directly or indirectly interested in the candidate's accomplishments, should be debarred from taking part in the examinations, or having any voice in the ultimate decision.

Two great obstacles to carrying out the proposed scheme met me at the offset; one was the hopelessness of attempting to obtain dissections on the dead body, and the other the difficulty of obtaining pupils possessed of the necessary preliminary acquaintance with a foreign language. After much consideration, however, I began in 1879 to teach my dispenser, (an intelligent native) English, and applied to various private friends for the means to overcome the anatomical trouble. In response to this appeal the school was presented with one of the celebrated French models of the human body, in wax and *papier-maché*, and as I already possessed various plates, a skeleton, and a sufficiently large assortment of works on the subject, I felt prepared to undertake the task.

As a good deal has been said about the difficulty of acquiring a knowledge of anatomy without access to dissections, I would here, while fully admitting the almost indispensable advantage of these, point out that while there can be no doubt that any scheme likely to meet with favour from the high authorities in China, must offer, as its first attraction, capability of being worked solely in this country, hope of being permitted to carry on anatomical studies as they are in the West is, to say the least, so indefinitely postponed that, were we to wait until existing prejudices were overcome, our main object could not be prosecuted during the lifetime of many generations, both of advocates and opponents.

This dilemma had to be faced—should we give up all idea of introducing foreign medical education because of the initial difficulty about dissections; or should we accept a compromise and endeavour to teach anatomy with such substitutes as were available? In favour of this last proposition it is well known how perfectly the models of recent times are approximated to the reality, also to what very great extent they are depended on and used by students, even in the schools of Europe and America; indeed for the study of certain parts of the body, minute dissection of which is too intricate and long a process for most to undertake, these plastic reproductions become invaluable.

Necessarily the labours of teaching are thus considerably magnified, and I admit that were it possible or expedient in the interests of our delicate mission to press for dead-body explorations, nothing should be allowed to exclude them from the curriculum, still as it seemed these were, and are, absolutely unobtainable if one of the chief attributes of the scheme—location in the empire—

is to be preserved, it appeared to me and others that by careful use of the means at our disposal this apparently insuperable objection to further progress could be effectively got over.

It was not, however, until the fact came to be *actually tested* by one of the Examining Boards that I was put in a position to give the positive assurances which I am now, fortunately, able to offer.

The BOARD OF EXAMINERS, formed in SHANGHAI, peremptorily declined to grant a certificate in anatomy unless the candidate consented to be examined on the dead body.

Feeling myself confident that this demand might be safely complied with, and sure of his attainments, I counselled and persuaded the student to accept the conditions and go on with his examination, which, up to that period, had been most successful. Although somewhat nervous at embarking thus suddenly on what was to him a new experience, he yielded to my advice, and passed a *most creditable* and even brilliant *practical* examination before two Fellows of the College of Surgeons of England, finding, as I was persuaded he would, no great difficulty in getting quite as much at home on the 'recent subject' as he undoubtedly was on its artificial reproduction.

Resuming the narrative of events as they occurred, I may state that, after plodding away for four years with the only pupil at first available, the conclusion was forced on me that some more active measures were necessary in order to obtain students whose preliminary education in a foreign language was sufficiently advanced to enable them at once to enter on the main object of study, and facilitate a speedier attainment of the end I had in view. By the kind aid of Sir George PHILIPPO, late Chief Justice of Hongkong, who then enlisted the help of Dr. STEWART, the Colonial Secretary and for long a champion pioneer in extending Western education to natives of China, I was enabled, with the further assistance of the head master of the Government Central School, to get two lads who had passed through that institution, voluntarily to submit themselves as students under the following regulations:—

Regulations under which students are granted a certificate of competency in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery from the "David Manson Memorial" Hospital.

TAKOW, FORMOSA, October, 1879.

1.—No STUDENT can commence his medical studies unless he is familiar with English; reading, writing and understanding it thoroughly; and has otherwise received a fair elementary education as understood in Western countries.

2.—BEFORE being admitted to the first professional examination candidates must produce certificates of having studied *two* (2) full years at a hospital duly recognized by the medical BOARD OF EXAMINERS as fully equipped and possessed of all facilities necessary for carrying out the study of ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, INORGANIC CHEMISTRY and ELEMENTARY SURGERY; which certificates must be signed by a medical man, duly qualified by the laws of his nationality to practise medicine and surgery, who must also certify that he has *personally* taught the aforesaid subjects both systematically, and, where possible, practically, during the said period of *two* years.

3.—On passing the PRIMARY PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION the candidate must undergo a further term of study for *two* (2) full years at some hospital qualified as set forth in Rule 2, and under similar tuition, in PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, PHARMACY AND THERAPEUTICS, CLINICAL MEDICINE, CLINICAL SURGERY AND MIDWIFERY, and on producing a certificate authenticated as required by Rule 2, together with one showing he has passed the First Professional, as also satisfactory proofs of his identity with the candidate named in the latter, he will be admitted to the final examination, *but not before*.

4.—On passing his FINAL EXAMINATION the candidate will be entitled to receive the DIPLOMA or certificate of this hospital, duly signed and authenticated by the respective BOARDS OF EXAMINERS and such other person or persons as may be required to sign the said document.

5.—No CANDIDATE who has been rejected at one examination can again present himself until he has studied one (1) full year at some duly established hospital, recognised as such by the Board of Examiners, all the subjects required for the examination at which he has failed, and this fact must be verified by a certificate by his teacher as required under Rule 2.

6.—ANY CANDIDATE found copying, or who may be adjudged by the BOARD OF EXAMINERS, after due inquiry, to have otherwise misbehaved, will be at once rejected and debarred from again presenting himself for examination, for such time as the BOARD OF EXAMINERS may direct, and from their decision there can be no appeal.

EXAMINING BOARDS AND EXAMINATIONS.

1.—THE EXAMINATIONS will consist of two divisions:—The FIRST or PRIMARY PROFESSIONAL, to be passed at the end of the student's *second year* of study, will embrace the following four subjects:—ANATOMY (*general and regional*) PHYSIOLOGY, INORGANIC CHEMISTRY and ELEMENTARY SURGERY.

The SECOND or FINAL PROFESSIONAL, to be passed at the end of the student's *fourth year* of study, will embrace the following subjects:—PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, PHARMACY and THERAPEUTICS, CLINICAL MEDICINE, CLINICAL SURGERY and MIDWIFERY.

One or other of these examinations must be held at a port in CHINA, or at HONGKONG; and no candidate can, without special permission, only to be granted in very exceptional circumstances, pass both examinations before the same BOARD OF EXAMINERS, or at the same place. That is to say if the PRIMARY be passed in HONGKONG the FINAL must be passed in CHINA, and *vice versa*.

1a.—NO TEACHER or person interested in any way in any candidate's acquirements is competent to sit on an EXAMINING BOARD before which such candidate presents himself; nor directly, nor indirectly have any voice or concern with such candidates's examination or its results.

2.—THE EXAMINERS to have sole and exclusive control of the examination and the candidates; their decision to be final in all matters concerning the eligibility of the candidates, the examinations and their results, the genuineness and sufficiency of certificates offered by candidates and all that properly comes within their province as supreme and ultimate arbiters, under these REGULATIONS for the conduct and regulation of the examinations over which they preside.

3.—THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS for each division must consist of at least six members, including the PRESIDENT, representing two or more nationalities, but in every case, when possible, representatives from as many different nationalities as are available must be requested to sit, the numbers from each being, as nearly as circumstances will permit, proportioned to the whole.

4.—THE MEMBERS OF EITHER BOARD must be fully qualified in medicine and surgery, according to the laws of their respective nationalities, and be the most prominent official or civil practitioners within reach.

5.—The members of the FIRST BOARD OF EXAMINERS, on passing a candidate, will sign the diploma certifying the fact; but this document shall in no case pass out of the custody of this hospital or other approved guardianship until such time as the candidate has passed his FINAL; and this latter fact is also duly certified on the DIPLOMA, which latter may then be handed to the candidate, as provided for under Rule 4; but the PRESIDENT of the PRIMARY BOARD or some one deputed to act for such by his colleagues, will sign a separate certificate that the candidate has passed his Primary Professional, which latter the candidate must produce when presenting himself for his final trials.

I may mention that the foregoing rules have been duly submitted to both Boards of Examiners, and, having received their approbation, been confirmed.

The students entered on their studies in November, 1883, and from then until May, 1886 devoted themselves to the study of CHEMICAL PHYSICS, ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY and ELEMENTARY SURGERY.

During a portion of this time we were blockaded by the French squadron, but notwithstanding the unsettled state of affairs the young men continued to apply themselves in a sufficiently satisfactory manner, being also able to have some little insight into the requirements of military service.

In May, 1886, having more than completed the regulation term of study entitling them to present themselves for their primary scientific and professional examination, I took them to Hongkong, where, with the kind and cordial co-operation of my brethren in that place, a strong and effective BOARD OF EXAMINERS was formed as follows:—

| | |
|--|--|
| Deputy Surgeon General Hungerford, P.M.O., Dean. | |
| Dr. P. H. B. Ayres, Colonial Surgeon, | } Examiners in Surgery. |
| Dr. Gerlach, | |
| Staff Surgeon Preston, R.N., | } Examiners in Anatomy. |
| Dr. Patrick Manson, LL. D., | |
| Dr. Hokai, M.R.C.S., | } Examiners in Chemistry and Physiology. |
| Dr. Young, M. Ch., | |

The written examinations, extending over two or three days, were conducted under the close supervision of Drs. Hokai and Preston. The various papers set are given in Appendix A. The oral examination, which took place in the Legislative Council Chambers kindly placed at our disposal by H. E. the ACTING GOVERNOR, was carried out in the presence of the whole Board, the

examiners appointed for the various subjects conducting their respective examinations. For full particulars concerning this examination I beg to refer to APPENDIX A., where a reprint of the Report published by the Hongkong *China Mail* newspaper will be found.

H. E. the Acting Governor, Mr. (now Sir) William Marsh, K.C.M.G., afterwards presented the certificates to the successful candidates at a public meeting held in the main hall of the government Central School; for a full account of which I beg to refer to the reprint from the Hongkong *Daily Press*, given at length in APPENDIX B.

Up to this date board and lodging had been afforded the students by the David Manson Memorial Hospital, but considering that a stage had been arrived at when we might with confidence go to the public and ask for support in that which, thus fairly instituted, had passed beyond the limits of mere theoretical anticipations, I ventured to lay the matter before the commercial public of Hongkong, and solicited their aid in relieving the hospital of the burden which it had hitherto had to bear. The response to this application was no less kind than effective, realizing a sum of \$1,171.00. In APPENDIX L. will be found a list of the names of those who contributed, and I would here take the opportunity of expressing my appreciation of not only the generosity displayed by those to whom I applied, but also the kindly and cheerful words of encouragement with which the ready contributions were accompanied. What up to this time had been more or less private effort now assumed all the proportions of a public trust, thus materially increasing the obligations and responsibilities of my position. A glance at the list shows the standing and influence of those who generously consented to become participants in the undertaking.

To resume:—Seeing in the newspapers what had been effected, a Chinese gentleman, whose son had already been making efforts to obtain medical instruction, and had effectively used the great advantages and facilities afforded him at the Fatshan Missionary Hospital, asked me to allow this young man to study under our system, as an extra student, all expenses connected therewith being borne by that gentleman.

After this student had devoted himself to the necessary studies for fourteen months, which, reckoning the time spent at the Canton Hospital, amply fulfilled the regulation requirements, I took advantage of this opportunity to appeal to my Shanghai brethren to institute the Second Board required under our regulations. The response was no less cordial than ready, the Board being constituted as follows:—

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------|
| Dr. Little, F.R.C.S., Dean, | } | Anatomy. |
| Dr. Milles, F.R.C.S., | | |
| Dr. Henderson, F.R.C.S., Edin., | } | Physiology. |
| Dr. Burge, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., | | |
| Dr. Macleod, M.CH., | } | Surgery. |
| Dr. Zedelius, | | |
| Dr. Jamieson, M.A., | } | Chemistry. |
| Dr. Pichon, | | |

I would here call attention to the cosmopolitan constitution of both Boards.

For a full account of this examination, most successfully passed by the candidate Goh-Kih-Moh, I beg to refer to APPENDIX C.

It was on this occasion that the examiners in anatomy declined to give a certificate save after a searching examination on the dead body, which the candidate, though hitherto dependant on the French models and other artificial means of instruction, found no difficulty in passing.

His certificate was presented to him at a public meeting held in the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL BOARD ROOM by the CHAIRMAN of that COUNCIL, and before an assemblage of most of the leading and influential residents, official and otherwise, at Shanghai. For a full report of these proceedings I beg to refer to the reprint from the *N.-C. Daily News*, given in APPENDIX D.

I have here to acknowledge the generous support received from the Shanghai public, Foreign and Chinese, as reference to APPENDIX L. will show.

Things having now progressed so satisfactorily, it seemed to me the time had arrived when I should be justified in making the first overtures to the high Chinese authorities at Tientsin, and accordingly I proceeded thither, and through the kind instrumentality of Mr. BYRON BRENNAN, H. B. M.'s CONSUL at that port, I was introduced to Mr. LOH-FÊNG-LUH, one of H. E. THE VICEROY's confidential secretaries. This gentleman, a highly accomplished Chinese scholar, and no less distinguished by his western attainments, besides passing through GREENWICH ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, had also studied science and philosophy at KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON. Possessing a perfect knowledge of English, Mr. LOH-FÊNG-LUH is, as might naturally be assumed, a zealous advocate and student of anything that appertains or tends to advance science, and on my submitting the scheme to him, detailing all that had been done, and frankly avowing the hopes entertained, I was fortunate enough, through what he was kind enough to repeatedly attribute to the "intrinsic attractions of the proposal," to enlist his cordial sympathy and untiring support. I may here say that this has continued all through to be no less zealous than constant, and there can be no doubt that to this gentleman's influence and interest in the matter is chiefly due the progress made and the reception granted in other quarters.

If everything has not as yet been satisfactorily and completely arranged, I am sure this is due to no want of exertion on Mr. LOH's part, but simply to those difficulties and delays which are inseparably connected with departmental routine arrangements, and I would once more record here my deep sense of obligation for the kindnesses I have received at Mr. LOH's hands, while I can but inadequately express the great pleasure conferred when meeting, for the first time in my life, one of his nationality, whose perfect command of my language and cordial community of interests in the various subjects discussed rendered intercourse no less delightful than profitable.

Through this gentleman's influence and unusual interpretorial powers, I was able to have the matter laid fully before H. E. THE VICEROY, with whom I had several interviews. By H. E.'s instructions I drew up a memorial, the English version of which will be found in APPENDIX E.

Referring to this document it is perhaps necessary to explain, with regard to its prolixity, that being the first occasion on which opportunity had been afforded for opening up to the VICEROY the projects we were seeking to forward, much greater detail and explanation were necessary than would have been the case under other circumstances.

With reference to the *first of the requests* summarized at the end of the memorial, that "a civil" (literary) distinction "should be given those who obtain the diplomas, so as to put them on equal terms with other scholars in their own country," H. E. was good enough at once to promise that this should be granted, and spontaneously added that I was to inform my pupils, supposing they passed and obtained their DIPLOMAS, that he would not only see they were received into service, but would in so far as he could "see that their careers were assured." (sic).

The second request, that H. E. "would enable us to establish an experimental ARMY HOSPITAL COMPANY, to be under the command of the students, when qualified as surgeons, and to be submitted in the following year for H. E.'s inspection and approval," was cheerfully granted by the VICEROY, who immediately wrote a despatch to H. E. LIU-MING-CHUAN, the GOVERNOR of FORMOSA, asking the latter to furnish the required number of men for instruction as hospital orderlies, and with a view to further assist in securing this, he gave me an *autograph* despatch to the IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER LIN, also resident at Tamsui, requesting his co-operation in carrying out the object desired.

I duly delivered both these despatches, but circumstances and the exigencies of service in this island at that time prevented compliance with the VICEREGAL request, and consequently other measures, to be described further on, had to be adopted for fulfilling the desideratum.

The third request, as to increasing the capacity of the school and adding to the number of the pupils, notwithstanding that H. E. seemed very ready to acquiesce in this also was, after consideration and discussion, postponed, at my suggestion, until those under instruction had, by their final accomplishments, conclusively proved the feasibility of the propositions submitted.

The fourth favour craved from H. E., namely, the grant of some public and authoritative announcement of that sympathy and approval I had the honour of being personally so assured of, was readily agreed to by the VICEROY, who at once, and for this purpose, appointed me as "MEDICAL OFFICER *on his personal staff for particular service,*" handing me a commission under the VICEREGAL seal, attesting the same. *See app. A.*

H. E. who throughout showed the utmost kindness and affability, more than once assured me of his cordial interest in the subjects brought before him, and expressing a hope to see me and my students in the following year, repeated his firm intention of doing all he could to establish the SCHEME and utilize the services of those brought up under it.

Having now accomplished all that seemed possible at this stage of affairs, I returned to FORMOSA, for the further prosecution of the studies necessary for completing the required *curriculum*.

Having failed to obtain the means for forming a full company, and recognizing the importance of bringing palpably before the authorities the practical benefits obtainable from a MILITARY MEDICAL ORGANIZATION, to say nothing of the use such instruction would be to the students themselves, I determined on forming a "CADET DETACHMENT" of *four*, this being the smallest *company-unit*, by which all the drill could be practised and demonstrated. To make up this number I had to fall back on my original pupil, the *Hospital Dispenser*, who it will be remembered was unable to continue his studies under the present scheme by reason of his inability to acquire the necessary preliminary educational requisites.

I may mention, however, that in so far as nine years' work as a *Dispenser* and *Hospital Assistant*, coupled with a persevering study of such text books as had been translated into Chinese, could make him, this man would quite hold his own with any that have been medically educated under the old *régime*, and who have been sent out to practise foreign medicine.

Carefully instructed in all the special branches of MILITARY HOSPITAL ORGANIZATION and AMBULANCE work, as laid down in the "MANUAL FOR THE MEDICAL STAFF CORPS," and being further taught the requisite *military drill*, in which last I was ably assisted by my fellow-resident, Lieutenant BEST, *late of the ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS*, I was able to present a complete STRETCHER DETACHMENT on my return to Tientsin in August of last year, composed of *three fully qualified* surgeons and a hospital sergeant!

I need scarcely point out that thus is afforded a nucleus for forming an ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS at least two or three companies strong, should such be deemed advisable in the future; as 'orderlies' could, if at all intelligent, be very quickly drilled and taught by the officers now available.

Another difficulty arose in conducting the preparations for the final examinations; and as it appeared formidable at first, though eventually overcome, I may mention and describe it. I allude to the certainty I felt that the EXAMINERS IN SHANGHAI would not be satisfied with any obstetrical training that did not include *personal* observation and *conduct* of at least five cases of actual labour.

The people here are particularly averse to foreign aid at these times, and it is only by the rarest chance that a foreign doctor is applied to. I had reason to believe the midwives or old women who represent them, to be, probably, the greatest opponents to our intervention, and knowing that no amount of reasoning was likely to avail, I determined on trying what an appeal to their curiosity in the first place would do, and finally, by the partial dissipation of that ignorance which made them bold, trusted that something like less reliance on their own efforts, or at least an establishment of more confidence between us, might enable the students to get the required opportunities for practise.

The following may seem a long and difficult method of getting over the obstacle, but no other way suggested itself, so after summoning all the old crones of this district, who practised as midwives, to a "friendly tea," showing them the mannikin, and talking generally about the subject, they agreed to attend a course of three lectures a week.

This went on for *six* weeks, by which time I had, at least, explained the more important and leading points, and practically demonstrated, or rather allowed them to discover for themselves on the mannikin, the absurdity of their own theories and procedure.

The plan, though tedious, and taking much time, succeeded; the old creatures became so far amenable that, by addition of a *douceur* for each case provided, it was possible, at last, to enable my students to obtain and attend five cases, for which I granted certificates.

I have described this matter at length, as it serves to illustrate the troubles one must expect to meet with, and yet may overcome by dint of some perseverance and, perhaps, diplomacy.

All requisites being accomplished, the terms duly kept, and the candidates sufficiently prepared, I took them up to Shanghai in July of last year, handing them over to the BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Dr. LITTLE, the DEAN of last year's Board, and Dr. MACLEOD had left for Europe, but Dr. BOONE had returned from America, and we were able to secure his kindly aid, so the Examining Tribunal was eventually constituted as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| Dr. Ed. Henderson, F.R.C.S. Ed., Dean, | } | Midwifery. |
| Dr. Sloan, | | |
| Dr. Pichon, | } | Practice of Medicine. |
| Dr. Reid, | | |
| Dr. Jamieson, M.R.C.P., | } | Clinical Medicine. |
| Dr. Zedelius, | | |
| Dr. Milles, F.R.C.S., | } | Surgery and Clinical Surgery. |
| Dr. Boone, | | |
| Dr. Burge, | } | Therapeutics and Pharmacy. |
| Surg. Major Henderson, | | |
| Surgeon Milles, | } | Ambulance and First Aid to Wounded. |
| Surgeon Sloan, | | |
| Dr. Reid, late lecturer and examiner, St. John's Ambulance Association, | | |

By the above were represented *four* nationalities, viz., AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH and GERMAN. The MUNICIPAL COUNCIL BOARD ROOM was once more placed at the disposal of the examiners.

The written portion of the examinations, extending through a week, was presided over by the examiners for each subject in turn, and the CLINICAL EXAMINATIONS, *with practical work*, were held, for medicine, at the GENERAL HOSPITAL, where each candidate, carefully isolated, had to write up his case at the bed-side, and prescribe for selected patients; *for surgery, with operative surgery*, and bandaging, &c., the LONDON MISSION HOSPITAL in the Shantung Road was chosen. For these examinations separate days were apportioned, and, *as was essential in tests of such primary importance*, they were most searching and extensive.

Lastly the oral examinations were held in the Council Board Room, twenty minutes being devoted to each subject for every candidate.

Another afternoon was set apart for the *Ambulance Examination* and drill; but for a full account of all these I beg to refer to APPENDIX F., where all details will be found in the report published by the *North-China Daily News* and reprinted in this Appendix.

Once more the CHAIRMAN OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL was good enough to present the DIPLOMAS to the successful candidates; and this he did at a PUBLIC MEETING, crowded to the doors by all the leading and influential residents in Shanghai, both official and general. I need not enter into further details about this or indeed any of the flattering receptions vouchsafed by the public, as these can be better understood by reference to the various reprints given in the Appendix to this Report. For all relating to the public meeting in Shanghai on the occasion last mentioned, I must also refer to APPENDIX G. In order to show the general sentiments prevailing, I would also ask attention to a leader from the *North-China Herald* on the educational events of the previous week, a reprint of which is given in APPENDIX H. In this same place may also be seen a short paragraph, reprinted from the *N.-C. Herald*, which describes a visit His Honour, THE SHANGHAI TAOTAI, was good enough to pay me.

By his invitation I had the pleasure of accompanying my students to his Yamên, where we were entertained at lunch, and on the day following, the TAOTAI made the call I have alluded to, in order, as he put it, to mark his great interest in what had been done, as well as sympathy with our hopes for the future.

The Dean, Dr. Henderson, F.R.C.S., Ed., formally notified to each member of the HONGKONG BOARD OF EXAMINERS the results arrived at in Shanghai, doing so in a letter, of which the following is a copy:—

SHANGHAI, 25th July, 1888.

DEAR SIR,

As Dean of the Board of Examiners in Medicine at Shanghai I have much pleasure in informing you that after written, oral and practical examination, extending over a week, our Board has felt justified in granting a qualification in medicine, surgery and obstetrics to the three students from the David Manson Memorial Hospital, Takow, namely, to Shang-Ching-Kai, Li-Tsun-Fan and Goa-Kit-Moh.

The two first passed their Primary Professional before your Board in 1886, and the latter also passed before the Shanghai Board last year. All were thus qualified to present themselves for final examination, certificates for the full course of study, extending over four years, having been duly presented by each candidate.

I beg to enclose copy of the papers set in the various subjects, for your information.

Believe me,

Dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) EDWARD HENDERSON,

M.D., F.R.C.S., Ed., Dean of Medical Faculty, Shanghai.

To Dr. _____

Member of Board of Examiners in Medicine,
Hongkong.

Having now fulfilled all that was requisite for qualifying the men in accordance with my professions made in the previous year to the VICEROY, I proceeded at once, with my students, to TIENSIN, where I was kindly received by Mr. LOH-FÊNG-LUH.

Through that gentleman's influence an interview was soon arranged with H. E. THE VICEROY who received me with the utmost cordiality and listened to my report as to what had been done, with every sign of goodwill and approbation.

Having explained to H. E. the reasons for not bringing up a complete ambulance corps, I stated what means I had taken to provide a substitute for demonstrating this particular work; and notwithstanding the trouble and inconvenience which necessarily accompany public official functions, H. E. was good enough to say that, as a mark of his approval of what had been effected, and to show his appreciation of the proposals made to him, he would come down, in State, to the Military Parade Ground, and there, publicly, review the CADET DETACHMENT. This he did on the 27th August, in presence of very many high native officials and most of the foreign community; but for full reports of all that happened on that eventful occasion I beg to refer to APPENDIX K.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, H. E. publicly addressing me, again notified his intention of utilizing the services of the surgeons now presented to him, and turning to the TAOTAI at the head of the military department, requested him to see that they were admitted on the establishment.

Unfortunately, with all H. E.'s goodwill, it was found that no service of the kind having been previously regularly instituted, a proper or definite status and provision for medical officers did not exist. With a view to create such on a satisfactory basis, much consideration and arrangement was necessary. In the further course of the negotiations I was ordered by H. E. to draw up and submit a scheme for the organization of a medical service, and also one for a school from which the same could be fed.

Both of these instructions I carried out at considerable length, basing my suggestions on the QUEEN'S REGULATIONS and the BRITISH MEDICAL SERVICE. I had several interviews with H. E. and other officials on the subject, and although at one time matters seemed likely to be arranged, after spending over two months in TIENSIN, and finding that certain exigencies, departmental and otherwise, would render it improbable that a definite settlement could be come to before the river closed, and H. E. having already given orders for the surgeons' appointments to be drawn up, and the brevets of their

literary distinctions made out, I applied to H. E. to grant them two or three months' leave with permission to return to their homes, pending the final adjustment which would enable them to be recalled and take a clearly defined position and status.

At H. E.'s command the students were submitted by Mr. LOH-FÈNG-LUH to an examination in Chinese literature, and were reported by that gentleman to have acquitted themselves "most satisfactorily." I must here again refer to Mr. LOH-FÈNG-LUH's steady and consistent advocacy and support, overcoming difficulties which otherwise must have been insuperable, and doing all that anyone could to bring about a successful result.

Apparently heedless of trouble he invariably met my frequent calls on his time and patience with unflinching good humour and attention, and I am sure that though matters have had to be left for the present in abeyance, this has been due to no want of energy or kindly support from that gentleman, but is entirely consequent on those departmental intricacies and difficulties which no amount of earnestness or negotiation appears able to overcome in more speedy manner than routine and precedent permit.

I regret not to be able to report a more definite result at present to my efforts at TIENTSIN, but if only the fact is remembered that through the instrumentality of our scheme, combined of course with the well-known enlightenment and liberality of the illustrious statesman in whose hands such matters are placed, the 'GENEVA FLAG' has been flown for the first time in CHINA under official auspices, and the whole principle which it symbolises has thus been officially admitted and adopted, then I submit we have good cause for congratulation and much reason for believing that the culminating achievement—a regular MEDICAL SERVICE—is only a matter of time, and the seed which has been so effectively sown will bear fruit, I feel justified in saying, at no very distant date.

H. E. was kind enough to present the hospital sergeant, who only went up to TIENTSIN in order to make up the detachment, with a military button of the 5th grade, and he has now returned to his duties at the Takow Hospital.

Feeling strongly the responsibility of the position I hold, and the absolute necessity for doing all that seemed likely to bring about the main object of our labours during the past years, no stone was left unturned, and as far as I know, no opportunity has been neglected of urging the benefits and advantages, humane and economic, in every quarter from which I thought there was the least chance of obtaining support.

I went up to PEKIN and had the honour of an interview with the Marquis Tsêng, who, besides receiving me very kindly, listened with close attention and apparent sympathetic interest to what I told him. Of course, as the administrative arrangements we hope to get instituted do not come within H. E.'s province, my only object in addressing him was to fulfil the desire I had of disseminating information in every influential quarter.

Having returned to Tientsin, negotiations were continued and, as I said before, I have every hope that ere long we shall see some approach to their completion.

I have now, gentlemen, completed the full report of my work as far as it has gone, and it only remains for me to submit myself and my labours to your judgment. Undoubtedly, during the progress of the undertaking, there were times when difficulties cropped up, which then seemed well nigh overwhelming, still, in view of the success attained, I feel sure that a retrospective description of such difficulties will now be deemed unnecessary, although it may not be out of place, for future guidance, if passing notice is taken of some of the objections raised to our scheme by those whose sympathies have not been with us, or, it may be, have been diverted through misapprehension or other circumstances. First among these comes the sneer, if I may use so strong a term, that has been directed against our method for its alleged dependance on a "one-man system."

While it cannot be denied that teaching by means of lectures, delivered by several men who are specialists on the subjects they expound, is undoubtedly held by many to be an essential advantage, yet, unless a school, to be taught entirely by selected 'savants' procured from the West, is founded, it may be

said that, for all practical purposes, such an establishment could not be set up from resources in China or its immediate neighbourhood.

Certainly very many able and accomplished individuals are at hand, who could, if able to spare the time, devote themselves with complete efficiency to teaching on any subject embraced in the medical curriculum, or, if necessity arose, change about with their colleagues, or even take up more than one subject, or do whatever could be expected of excellent 'all-round' men; but then, in so far as any one can be said to be solely concerned with a given speciality, the objection would hold equally good for these, based, as I suppose the dissent to be, on the impossibility of imparting a medical education, save through a galaxy of *special* talent.

Supposing, however, the "one-man" or any other plan is proved capable of guiding pupils in acquiring all the subjects professed, I must say I cannot see why we should be cavilled at, especially as our experiment only purports to prove a certain fact, viz., the possibility of a thorough medical education in China being available for native students, and in its essence presupposes that, if approved and adopted, any extension necessary will naturally, both as to pupils and arrangements for their instruction, be carried out as circumstances require.

Again, and here I would venture to speak with less diffidence by reason of the experience I am now entitled to claim in matters of tuition where Chinese are concerned, I doubt very much whether any native of this country, who has not sojourned for a considerable time in foreign lands, could acquire sufficient grasp of any of their languages to follow, as a novice, that system of teaching comprehended by the mere attendance on certain lectures delivered for and at fixed times. True, with characteristic Chinese tendencies, the student may, by aid of pertinacious reading, commit to memory certain facts and glibly repeat the words, but the more experience I have had in teaching, the more convinced I am that the tutorial method and that only can put a *Chinese* medical student, who has learnt a Western language in China, in a proper position thoroughly to understand that about which information can only be conveyed in a foreign tongue, and also guard against his natural proclivities for learning by rote.

I might point out here that even at Home the tutorial adjuncts to every school are considered of *primary* importance, and the students frequent these classes (I do not allude to what are called "Crammers'" establishments,) eagerly availing themselves of such advantages all through their career.

Of course, a man's ability to teach in this way cannot extend to an unlimited number of pupils, but still I would urge, where numerical increase of scholars demanded it, that there be, for Chinese students at all events, additional *tutors*; lecturers being cordially welcomed when available, and when their disquisitions are likely to be followed with intelligence.

Lectures are no doubt as useful as they are pleasant to one fully at home with every phrase and idiom the speaker must use as his oration flows on with routine regularity, and perhaps, in Western countries (though there are many eminent opponents to this view) attendance on lectures is wisely made an indispensable requisite, still I do submit that in China, and for the Chinese, at least for many years to come, the tutor's *close and continued association*, together with his definite explanation of statements and facts, such as only a tutor can give, must rank above the lecture system however invaluable this may be when used as auxiliary to the other.

I readily, though regretfully admit the more than possible justice of my critics' insinuations as to personal shortcomings, but then it must be remembered that in so far as this scheme is concerned these failings cannot now be said to matter one jot, unless the standard of knowledge, *which fifteen independent and eminent medical men have deliberately declared has been thoroughly attained*, is to be questioned!

After arriving at this result it does not practically matter whether the means adopted for acquiring it were inadequate, or such as ought not, in the critics' opinion, to have led to success: the fact remains that the object *has* been achieved and testified to in a way which should, under ordinary circumstances, command respect.

I think it right also briefly to refer to hints that have been thrown out as to this scheme being a plagiarism or at any rate suggested by what has gone before. In reply to this, while deploring any appearance of improper competition or feeling in a matter which ought, and I trust will, command universal co-operation, I would refer to the date at which the undertaking was conceived and begun, and also add that as to the extent of knowledge required of the candidate, the length of compulsory study, and above all, the necessarily independent and peculiar precautions taken to secure that these requirements have been complied with, the scheme now under notice cannot fairly be said to have been anticipated or improved on as yet, at least by any other that has reached maturity. That it is incapable of expansion and great improvement I would be the last to suggest, but I do urge that through force of circumstances it is not, either as to inception or mode of conduct, justly open to the detractions insinuated.

I am sure, gentlemen, you will cordially join with me in rejoicing if such a stimulus has been given by anything we have been able to do, as will lead to far better proposals and results than those now obtained, and we are all bound to admit that ample scope exists for effecting this.

To pass, however, from criticisms to that which has been by far the most marked feature in the general reception given on all sides by the public to our scheme, it now becomes my pleasing duty to report in detail the many kindnesses and all-essential encouragement I have met with everywhere.

Beginning with the committee of the "DAVID MANSON MEMORIAL" HOSPITAL and several kind friends at Home, who, when my proposals were in embryo and therefore somewhat theoretical, consented to give me that aid by which I was able to set the enterprise fairly afloat, I come next to the flatteringly ready and generous backing the PUBLIC of HONGKONG, official and civil, saw fit to grant me. To the PRESS of that colony my very grateful acknowledgments are also due, not only for the kindly and cheering words with which they spontaneously supported me at that time, but also for the steady advocacy and help I have in many ways received at their hands. To their contemporaries at SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN I emphatically owe equally grateful acknowledgments, and while thankful for the judicious counsel received from one and all, I would desire to express my deep sense of obligation for the time and trouble each journal has expended in furthering what I have been fortunate enough to lead them to think was worthy of their powerful and auspicious attention. Nor must I forget to allude to the aid we have received from the CHINESE PRESS, markedly the SHANGHAI 'SHÊN-PAU.' Unsolicited, this paper has followed every stage of our progress with friendly interest, and mindful of the great influence it wields in those very quarters where we most desire to attract attention, the benefits thus received can be surmised. To my PROFESSIONAL BROTHERS who, without exception and with that unison which is always elicited whenever the cause of SCIENCE and HUMANITY is to be advanced, have come forward at no little self-sacrifice and, with infinite pains and trouble, carried on the rôle I begged them to assume, I cannot sufficiently express my thanks and the pride with which I noted their willingness to impart all that was essential to the consummation of the scheme I had the honour to submit for approval and confirmation.

To the RESIDENTS OF SHANGHAI and OFFICIALS at that place, who in spite of considerable discomfort and trouble, have shown in so public a manner their sympathy and approval of our undertaking; to my missionary colleagues, Drs. ANDERSON and LANG, of TAIWANFOO, but for whose generous assumption of my duties I must have been debarred from further action and last, though by no means least, to my own CLIENTELE, save for whose forbearance and cheerful readiness at all times to give me perfect freedom in leaving my post and doing what was necessary to prosecute this special work outside of the ISLAND, my efforts must have been seriously crippled if not entirely defeated; to each and everyone of the foregoing I can but offer my most heartfelt and respectful acknowledgments.

When I think, GENTLEMEN, of the manner in which progress has been facilitated and the way made easy for me, and knowing so thoroughly as I do that this almost unique uprising of a large and influential PUBLIC, embracing nearly all the nationalities represented out here, could only be the outcome of that not unusual benevolence and philanthropy for which the foreign communities in CHINA are

generally famed, I am rendered more than ever conscious of the insignificance of what I have been able to do in return, but not the less proud of having been selected, by happy chance, as the representative of such distinguished and important PRINCIPALS. To this position and the CAUSE thus vouched for, are of course, only, to be attributed the kindness and consideration I met with from all classes of society, wherever I went in prosecution of my duty, and I did not fail, when engaged in the further discharge of my mission up North, to call attention to this united and international combination; a coalition that could only owe its origin to the highest and most disinterested motives and which could not fail to attest the genuineness of the proposals and assertions urged by the DELEGATE.

I must not omit to gratefully mention the generous kindness shown us, in moving to and from the various places it was necessary to visit for the purposes of this scheme, by Capt. ANDERSON, H. I. M. Revenue Cruiser 'PING-CHING,' who, with the approval of the proper authorities, for two consecutive years gave myself and students a passage from this to SHANGHAI.

In like manner the following companies :—

THE INDO-CHINA S. N. Co., Lt.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Lt.,
THE DOUGLAS S. S. Co., and
THE CHINA MERCHANTS' S. N. Co.

granted us free passages over their respective lines, merely on payment of the usual mess charges. To specify further the instances of private kindness and hospitality which have been shown to me and my pupils at every place we visited, in many cases from persons with whom I was previously unacquainted, would be invidious; it is sufficient to mention that such instances were numerous, and I need scarcely say are pleasantly remembered and highly appreciated.

In conclusion I beg to refer to the photographic prints appended to this report, illustrating some of the incidents connected with the TIENTSIN REVIEW.

I also give prints of the various certificates issued under this scheme, while in APPENDIX M. will be found a statement of accounts.

I have, gentlemen, while once more expressing my thanks for the goodness shown me, to respectfully subscribe myself

Your most obedient and obliged servant,

W. WYKEHAM MYERS,
*Honorary Surgeon, "D. M. M." Hospital, and
Director of Studies in the Medical School.*



APPENDIX A.

Report of Primary Professional Examinations in Medicine of Takow Medical Students, held at Hongkong.

Reprinted from *China Mail*, May 20th 1886.

An examination of Chinese medical students, which has just taken place in this Colony, reminds us of the fact that at last a systematic attempt is being made to give Chinese students a thoroughly practical and exhaustive and sound education in medical science. Hitherto, the attempts which have been made in this direction, though highly praiseworthy and calculated to do much good, have all stopped far short of anything like a complete system of medical training. This has been due almost entirely to the fact that those gentlemen who have undertaken the instruction of the youthful Chinese in the healing art have been burdened by other duties to such an extent that they have found it beyond their power to devote the time and attention which are absolutely necessary to impart a finished education. There is an abundance of material among the large number of Chinese lads now being educated in English in Hongkong and the various establishments in the treaty ports of China; and there is an earnest desire among many of the medical men in the Far East to forward the movement; but, as we have already remarked, there has been a lack of opportunities and time. It is true that the support of the Chinese authorities up to the present has been comparatively limited, his Excellency LI HUNG CHANG, the liberal minded and advanced Viceroy of Chihli, being the only official who has given his active and hearty countenance to the project, and his anxiety for its success is mainly prompted by his desire to furnish his army, which he is striving to have complete on European models, with a staff of surgeons. The brief campaign in Formosa and Tonquin opened his eyes to the dire necessity for some such help, and it says as much for his humanity (among a people with whom the calls of humanity are proverbially unheeded) as his liberal mindedness that he should have advocated its promotion. Probably, however, support will come readily enough when it is conclusively shown that China's sons can be reared, approximately, to the same level of skill in the arts of surgery and medicine as their European brethren. Such a consummation is devoutly to be wished for, as without doubt the want of medical aid is one of China's sorest needs. It is therefore with the view of drawing forth this support that a scheme has been set on foot which promises to provide, though in a limited sense, perhaps, the positive proof to the Chinese in high places that Chinese medical students, when properly trained, can attain to a high degree of excellence. As the scheme is important both on account of its nature and from the fact that it is the first of its kind, it will be interesting to hear something of its character and objects.

The scheme, we believe, originated with Dr. W. WYKEHAM MYERS, M.B., a medical practitioner in Takow, Formosa, and the medical attendant to the Customs Staff on the Island; and the work of tuition is carried on in the 'DAVID MANSON Memorial' Hospital, founded in 1878 in memory of the late Dr. DAVID MANSON, brother to our fellow colonist, Dr. PATRICK MANSON. Dr. DAVID MANSON was a man who was noted for his philanthropy, kindness to the natives and for his skill, ability and enthusiasm in his profession. He was a predecessor at Takow of Dr. MYERS, who, with the permission of the Committee who were appointed by the subscribers, planned and is carrying on this work. In the meantime, of course, the scheme is of a purely experimental kind, and in consequence the pupils at present only number two. These are two young men, natives of Canton, who were selected from the Government Central School here two years ago because of their excellent knowledge of the English language and who volunteered to go. They have been lodged at the Hospital, fed and clothed free of all charge, the only thing required of them being that they should study diligently. This they have done to considerable purpose, and the results of their examination by a remarkably strong representative board reflect not only the highest credit on the education they received under the Hon. F. STEWART, Mr. WRIGHT and Mr. FALCONER in the Government School and above all on the training of Dr. MYERS, but are also very flattering marks of their industry and intelligence. The full course of training has been fixed at four years, but this period has been divided into two parts of two years each. During the first two years, instruction is given in anatomy, physiology, in organic chemistry and elementary surgery. At the end of that time an examination of the student is made by an independent board of qualified practitioners either at Hongkong or Shanghai. In the second two years, the student studies the practice of medicine, midwifery, clinical medicine and clinical surgery, including operative surgery, use of instruments, medical and surgical, and bandaging, with *Materia Medica*. He is then subjected to another examination by a different board of examiners. If he passed his preliminary examination at Shanghai, he must go to Hongkong for his second, and *vice versa*. After passing his second examination he is granted a full diploma; and he has then, approximately, passed through the same curriculum and examinations as are enforced in the medical and surgical colleges at home. This then is the scheme, which seems highly practical and extensive; and the results so far augur well for its success and speak loudly for the thoroughness of Dr. MYERS' training. We will let them speak for themselves. The board was composed as follows:—Deputy Surgeon General R. HUNGERFORD, Principal Army Medical Officer (President); Staff Surgeon PRESTON and Dr. MANSON, for Anatomy; Dr. P. B. C. AYRES, Colonial Surgeon and Dr. GERLACH for surgery, and Dr. YOUNG and Dr. HO KAI for chemistry and physiology. There were two examinations, a written and oral; the former was held on the 13th

and 14th, and the latter took place yesterday in the Council Chamber, which was kindly lent by the Acting Governor for the purpose. The names of the candidates are CHUN CHAN KAI, aged 21, and LI TSUN FAN, aged 20. The former obtained 73.5 marks in the written examination and 67.5 in the oral; the latter 69.5 in the written and 77.2 in the oral; and in the whole examination, written and oral, Li got 72.6 and Chan 70.5. In the written examination in chemistry CHAN got 85 per cent., and LI in the oral for anatomy 90 per cent., results which greatly astonished the examiners. Dr. MYERS is confident that his pupils, could they speak English better, would pass a satisfactory examination before a board at home. We congratulate him on his work and hope it may prosper and have the desired result. It may interest our medical readers to know the subjects on which the candidates were examined. They are as follows:—

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Describe the skin and its appendages, with their various functions.
2. Give the names of the muscles that are concerned in:—
(a), Ordinary Respiration; (b), Extraordinary Respiration, and state the changes in the blood after each act.
3. What is peculiar in the portal circulation and that of the kidney.
4. What do you understand by the terms 'Secretion' and 'Excretion'—name the chief Secretive and Excretive organs.
5. What are the functions of the liver. Give the composition of bile and its use.
6. Give the functions of the kidney and the composition of urine.
7. What is the deep origin, course and distribution of the optic nerve, and how do you account for the phenomena of single vision with two eyes?

N.B.—All questions to be attempted. Time allowed three hours.

ANATOMY.

1. Enumerate the foramina of the temporal bone and the structures they transmit.
2. Describe the knee-joint, its cartilages, ligaments and synovial membrane.
3. Enumerate the muscles moving the shoulder-joint, their origin, insertion and nervous supply.
4. Enumerate the extrinsic muscles of the eye, their origin, insertion and nervous supply.
5. Enumerate the structures in the anterior triangle of the neck and their relations.
6. Describe the pudic (sometimes called internal pudic) artery, its origin, course, termination and relations.
7. What nerves supply the tongue, the heart, diaphragm and hand.
8. Describe the kidney, its size, shape and structure and vascular supply.
9. The popliteal space, its boundaries, included structures and their relations.
10. Give the structures forming the root of the lungs on both sides and their relations.

N.B.—6 questions *only* to be attempted—4 hours allowed.

CHEMISTRY.

1. Give the Chemical formulæ of the Iodide, Bromide, Chloride, Chlorate, Nitrite, Nitrate, Cyanide, Acetate and Hydrate of Ammonium, Potassium, Sodium and Silver.
2. Describe an acid and an alkali.
3. Describe the *physical* and *chemical* properties of water (H_2O).
4. What weight of oxygen can be got from 20 pounds of potassic chlorate ($KClO_3$).
5. How is chlorine prepared? State its action on (a) colouring matter, (b) on metals, (c) in the flame of a candle.
6. If a solution of argentic nitrate be added to a solution of sodic chloride, what is the nature and colour of the deposit? Give the equation.
7. Name the principal compounds of iron and those of mercury.

N.B.—All the questions may be attempted.—Three hours allowed.

ELEMENTARY SURGERY.

1. Describe the various tumours occurring in bone and their structure.
2. Describe the different kinds of aneurysm and objects of treatment.
3. Describe hydrocele, scrotal hernia, hæmatocele and varicocele.
4. What consequences may attend fracture of the ribs and how produced.
5. What is erysipelas, describe the different kinds.
6. What is caries and what is necrosis?
7. Name and describe the different forms of inflammation of the joints.
8. What is gangrene, name the different forms and causes.
9. Name the dislocations of the shoulder-joint, diagnosis and how reduced.
10. What are the different kinds of cancer and name the parts of the body where they occur.
11. Describe the process of healing in bone.
12. Give the principal fractures involving the elbow-joint and state how diagnosed from dislocation.

N.B.—No more than 10 questions to be attempted. Time allowed, 4 hours.

APPENDIX B.

Report of Presentation of Certificates to Takow Medical Students by H. E. The Acting Governor of Hongkong.

From Hongkong *Daily Press*, June 3rd 1886.

The ceremony of presenting the certificates to the two medical students from the DAVID MANSON Memorial Hospital at Takow, who passed their first examination before a board of medical men in Hongkong a few days ago, took place at the Central School on Friday morning, the 28th May. The presentation was made by His Excellency the Acting Governor, and amongst those present were the Hon. F. STEWART, Acting Colonial Secretary; Hon. WONG SHING; Dr. AYRES, Colonial Surgeon; Dr. PRESTON, R.N.; Dr. YOUNG; Dr. MANSON; Dr. HO KAI; Rev. Dr. CHALMERS; Dr. EITEL; Rev. J. C. EDGE; Mr. J. H. COX; Mr. J. HART, Commissioner, I. M. Customs; Mr. J. H. SCOTT; Mr. CHEE MING; etc.

Dr. W. WYKEHAM MYERS, the surgeon in charge of the DAVID MANSON Memorial Hospital, who was in his academic robes, opened the proceedings by giving a history of his scheme for introducing medical education into China. He said—Your Excellency, before proceeding with the main object of this gathering I would ask you to allow me, as briefly as possible, to run over the scheme that has brought us here to-day. Eight years ago, in 1878, it was my privilege and honour to take charge of the DAVID MANSON Memorial Hospital, Takow, Formosa, a hospital just then erected in memory of one of our brethren who, during the too short time he was permitted to be among us, showed himself so devoted to his profession, such a general philanthropist, and such a good man, that, when he was suddenly cut off, his admirers and friends at Foochow, Takow and Amoy, including nearly all the foreign residents at the two latter ports, determined to erect this memorial hospital. It fell to my lot to take charge of it, and I was then brought more directly into contact with the system of hospital relief prevailing in China for many years. I need hardly remind your Excellency of the great need existing in China for something of the sort, owing to the utter absence among the natives of any means of relieving suffering and disease. Those who profess to treat disease do so on principles which to say the least must be very disappointing. This is not so much their own fault as owing to the absolute want of knowledge in China of the subject they profess to deal with. My missionary colleagues, to whom I am greatly indebted at all times, not only for the assistance and sympathy they have always given me in this scheme, but also for the opportunities they have afforded me for observing their work, have for many years carried on a system of training which produces hospital assistants or nurses. It was impossible for them in the time at their disposal to give these men the sound training necessary for a thorough understanding of medicine. Another hindrance was that most of the persons coming under their notice only understood Chinese. Now, as your Excellency knows, the medical literature in the Chinese language is very limited, notwithstanding the splendid work of KERR, DUDGEON and OSGOOD, whilst for the study of such a profession a large and varied amount of literature is essential. It therefore seems necessary that Chinese studying medicine should know a foreign language. In my case I naturally preferred English. It struck me that if I could get English-speaking lads to come and study for a given time at the hospital we might approximate a scheme, assimilating somewhat to that which prevails at the English medical schools. I at first tried to teach them English myself, but this was too long a task. I then applied to Sir GEORGE PHILLIPPO, who was not only good enough to interest himself in the matter but also enlisted the sympathy of Dr. STEWART, who in his turn secured the assistance of Mr. WRIGHT, and with these gentlemen on our side we secured two boys from this school with a good knowledge of English. They have been studying for the last two years anatomy, chemistry, elementary surgery and physiology. The principle I have gone on is to ground them thoroughly in these subjects, knowing as I do the tendency not only of Chinese but of almost every one to be attracted by clinical work, perhaps to the loss of the more important principles on which that work ought to be carried on. I have scrupulously kept these lads out of the hospital, except to see me operate in one or two cases. Next year I hope they will be closely applied to the hospital, but so far I have not permitted them to go in. I ventured to think that insisting on a thorough-going instruction in the essential principles of the profession, making that a *sine qua non* for admission to the hospital, would be useful to them and would insure their being able to understand all they saw there. So far as I can judge I think the scheme promises to bear fruit. These lads have studied well and hard. There are difficulties in studying in China. As your Excellency is aware the dissection of the dead is totally denied us. This has been hitherto a great stumbling block to medical education in China. I applied to eminent friends at home and elsewhere for assistance to get over this great obstacle, and they were good enough to assist me in a way not otherwise open to me. I have no doubt your Excellency has heard of the models the French make of the human body. Except of course in the touch of the tissue I think these are as perfect as can be, and the minutest twig of a nerve or artery, or fibre of muscle I may say, are depicted there. There has been some misunderstanding about this part of our work, and some who have not seen or heard of these models have assumed the absence of dissection would be a great bar. To remove that

impression I venture to ask your Excellency to allow me to show you an arm taken off the model.—Dr. MYERS here produced the arm, remarking that every part of it could be taken off separately and that the work was as realistic as it was possible to be. He proceeded—We have besides a complete skeleton and all the books and plates which are necessary for the teaching of these subjects. With these opportunities before them the lads applied themselves well, and with the result that I felt justified after a time in venturing to come here and appeal to my brethren, who have rallied round me in a way that calls for my highest acknowledgment. As your Excellency no doubt knows, it is not difficult to excite in medical men promptness of action and earnestness in carrying out that which advances the profession, or, I may say, science. I have been fortunate enough to succeed in getting together a board of examiners presided over by the Deputy Surgeon-General and Principal Medical Officer here, and composed of members of my profession who are all leaders in their different subjects. I have also been fortunate in having on that very board a native of the country we seek to benefit. I need scarcely say I allude to Dr. Ho KAI. What he has attained to is the end I hold out to these boys. I dare hardly say I hope to attain to it, but by holding such a bright example before them I hope some of his fellow countrymen may come sufficiently close to it to bring about all that we require. The theory of my scheme, your Excellency, is that boys should come and pass before such a board as I have spoken of in anatomy, physiology, chemistry and elementary surgery. They must study at these subjects for two years before being admitted to the examination. They must produce a certificate of their study at this hospital or some other equally constituted hospital, and the study must be carried on under some legally qualified man. I would propose also that they must previously have studied at this or some other recognised school, so that there may be some assurance that they understand English or whatever other language may be decided on. My boys understand English thoroughly as regards reading it; but I must acknowledge the kindness and forbearance with which my brethren have overcome that difficulty of expression which must be more or less present in all who attempt to learn a foreign language without practice in speaking it, and they have got at that knowledge which lies behind. These lads having come here now, I propose at the end of the next two years they should go to Shanghai. My object is to ensure the disinterestedness and thoroughness of the examination. An examination by persons having nothing to do with, in some instances perfect strangers to, the instructor, ensures that it will be perfectly impartial. Having passed that, they will be entitled to this certificate, but until the second examination is passed the certificate is held in the custody of the hospital. Your Excellency will observe that all precautions have been taken to prevent fraud in connection with these. On this side there is the candidate's photograph, and full particulars are given of his name, his father's name, the district whence he comes, and so on, and there is a request that in case of doubt application may be made at the hospital, such communication to be regarded as confidential. The certificate is signed by the candidate and stamped with his thumb-mark, which is one of the most perfect guarantees of identity, as it is alike in no two individuals and never changes in the same individual. I think with these precautions a similar certificate could not well be forged. I propose on this occasion to ask your Excellency to give these boys a certificate of having passed their examination on the first half of their course. If your Excellency will also hand them a diploma they will return it to the custody of the school, to be held till they shall have passed the second half. I don't know that I need trouble your Excellency with any further remarks. I need not ask your Excellency to remember, if we are able, in however small a way, to start some such institution as this, how likely we are to promote good feeling towards us amongst our neighbours on the mainland. Men who go, professing as their only plea for a hearing a desire and ability to relieve suffering, must be accepted; and these lads, or similar ones, with their long instruction, first at a school like this and then at a medical school, must have associated sufficiently with foreigners to see the advantages of the system we are introducing and, I think, themselves feel so kindly towards us that on any opportunity occurring they will do all that in them lies to show the benefits of Western science and intercourse. I only hope my young friends who hear me to-day may think over these things, and if they wish to advance in that form of science or any other they will consider the advantages that are offered to them. I cannot leave the subject without pointing out my immense indebtedness to the system of training these lads have had in this school under Dr. STEWART, Mr. WRIGHT and Mr. FALCONER. I mention these names because they are powers with which I have been able to get these boys to do everything. My part has been to sow the seed; the ground was already cultivated. My work is almost mechanical. The ability of the lads to undertake the difficult subjects they now have overcome has no doubt been acquired in their youth at this institution. I hope that some day far abler hands than mine may take this scheme up and expand it in China or here in Hongkong. I venture to ask your Excellency to keep a copy of the certificates you are to present, as a memento of the kindness you have shown us to-day. I cannot do more now than again express my gratitude to your Excellency for the honour you do me and my boys on this occasion. This is the certificate of LI TSUN FAN, who obtained 72.6 of the marks in the whole examination, that this that of CHAN CHUN KAI who obtained 70.5 of the marks.

HIS EXCELLENCY then handed the certificates to the pupils, congratulating them on having obtained them, and expressing the hope that they would continue their studies with great diligence and be as successful in their final examination at Shanghai. (Loud applause.) His Excellency continued—Ladies and gentlemen, I am sure we all feel very much indebted to Dr. MYERS for the interesting account he has given us of the medical school attached to the DAVID MANSON Memorial Hospital at Takow. I feel convinced that this institution, under the able management of Dr. MYERS

and with the deep interest he takes in the subject will prove a great success, and hope it will be the means of introducing a great improvement in the study of medicine in the neighbouring empire of China. I feel very much obliged to you, Dr. MYERS, for having asked me to present these certificates which have been gained on examination by two former pupils of this school. There could not have been a better place selected for the delivery of the certificates than the Central School, where both boys received their education, and I hope their example may encourage others to come forward and emulate it. It must be very gratifying to Dr. STEWART, Mr. WRIGHT and Mr. FALCONER to hear the terms in which they have been spoken of to-day and to feel they have contributed so much to the success of these students. I hope the time will come when there will be many men in China who have been educated in the Central School and gone through a course of medical instruction. (Applause). From all I hear I believe that illustrious statesman LI HUNG CHANG is much impressed with the superiority of the medical instruction of Western countries to that of China, and I have no doubt he will give every encouragement to Chinese who have passed a final and satisfactory examination in the Takow Hospital. I feel very much obliged to you, Dr. MYERS, for this memento you have handed to me, which I shall keep with great interest. I assure you I have taken the deepest interest in what you have told me of the progress made by these students, and I hope you will have more soon. (Applause).

Dr. MYERS again thanked His Excellency for the impetus he had given to the scheme by coming there to present the certificates, and said the main point was to induce other boys to come forward and take an interest in the matter.

The proceedings terminated with cheers for the Acting Governor. At the request of Dr. MYERS a half holiday was granted to the school.

The copy diploma presented to the Acting Governor was enclosed in a lacquer box on which was a silver plate bearing the following inscription:—"Fac simile diploma from MANSON Memorial Hospital, Formosa. Certificates for first half, Presented by H. E. the Acting Governor of Hongkong to successful candidates. May 28, 1886."



APPENDIX C.

Report of Examination (primary professional) of an extra Takow student of medicine.

Reprinted from *North-China Daily News*, July 19th 1887.

Some time ago H. E. LI HUNG CHANG, Viceroy of Chihli, seems to have realised the truth of the words of HOMER as translated by Pope:—

The wise Physician, skilled our wounds to heal,
Is more than armies to the public weal ;

and he endeavoured, by sending students to be educated at home, to provide a supply of competent medical men for the Chinese naval and military services. The experiments thus made were unsuccessful, for various reasons ; and till lately the only attempts made to train Chinese pupils in foreign medicine and surgery were such as could be made at various missionary hospitals. Dr. W. WYKEHAM MYERS, Customs Medical Officer at Takao, Formosa, and in charge of the DAVID MANSON Memorial Hospital at that port, determined some years ago to do his best to satisfy the acknowledged want. He determined to train up himself some students, to shew what could be done in China to provide qualified medical men, and he drew up a set of regulations, under which he proposed that certificates of competency should be granted. The candidates were in the first place to be able to read and understand English thoroughly. At the end of two years' study they were to pass their primary examination in anatomy, physiology, inorganic chemistry and elementary surgery. The examinations were to take place alternately in Hongkong and Shanghai, and to be conducted by absolutely independent boards, consisting of the most eminent medical men at the two ports, whose decision was to be final. After passing the primary examination, the student was to continue his work for two years more, after which he was to be examined by the board as before, the student who passed his primary at Hongkong being examined for the final at Shanghai, and *vice versa*. The final examination to be in all the subjects proficiency in which would be required to enable a man to be put on the register in a Western country. The certificate granted at the final examination to be signed by the examiners and countersigned by the Surgeon and Instructor of the DAVID MANSON Hospital, and the Hospital Committee, and to have the photograph of the holder affixed to it, stamped with the hospital seal; every precaution being taken to avoid personation or transfer of the certificate.

In accordance with this excellent and well-considered scheme, Dr. MYERS succeeded three years ago in getting two pupils from the Hongkong Central School to go to Formosa and undertake the prescribed course, which was founded on the system pursued in the Scotch Universities. These two pupils he took with him to Hongkong in May of last year, to undergo their primary examination. Great interest was taken in the matter in Hongkong, a board of examiners was appointed, consisting of the principal medical men, naval, military and civil in the colony, and the two students came off with flying colours, their certificates being presented to them by the Governor of the colony at a public function. These two students are now pursuing their second two-years' course in Formosa. This year Dr. MYERS has come to Shanghai with his third pupil, Mr. GOH KEE MOH, a native of Penang, educated at the Government School in that colony, and equipped with a thorough and really admirable knowledge of the English language. Dr. MYERS' first task on arriving here was to get an examining board constituted as eminent and authoritative as the Hongkong board, which was not difficult with the material that Shanghai possesses. One advantage Hongkong as a colony has ; that the board formed at Dr. MYERS' request is also the registering board under the colonial ordinance, so that the students it finally passes ought to be qualified, *ipso facto*, to have their names inserted in the Colonial Register and thus take the same *status* as duly qualified western medical men. It was Dr. MYERS' object to have it distinctly understood that while he was the pupil's teacher and brought him up for examination, the board here was to be entirely independent, and he simply handed the pupil over to be dealt with at its full discretion and without any interference. From his colleagues here Dr. MYERS met with the most cordial sympathy and readiness to co-operate, and a board was soon formed, consisting of the following members of the medical profession in Shanghai, Dr. LITTLE, as the senior, being chosen Dean. These gentlemen took for the examination the subjects bracketed against their names:—

| | | |
|-------------|---|-------------|
| Dr. Little | } | Anatomy. |
| " Milles | } | |
| " Henderson | } | Physiology. |
| " Burge | } | |
| " Macleod | } | Surgery. |
| " Zedelius | } | |
| " Jamieson | } | Chemistry. |
| " Pichon | } | |

Of this board we may repeat textually what was said of the Hongkong board last year:—Thus was constituted as formidable a board as could possibly be got together out of the United Kingdom, and indeed, looking at the eminence of its members from a professional standpoint, it is quite open to question whether a stronger or more authoritative tribunal could be obtained even in England. They adopted an unusually high standard, both in consideration of the importance of the movement inaugurated by Dr. MYERS, and because, seeing that the examination was the first of its kind ever held in North China, it would be more liable to close scrutiny and criticism. The Municipal Council kindly lent their Board-room for the examination, and Dr. PEXTON, R.N., of H.M.S. *Firebrand*, undertook with cheerful readiness the duty of watching the candidate, a task in which he was accompanied throughout by one or other of the examiners. Four days were devoted last week to the written, and one to the *vivâ voce* examination; and for the benefit of our medical readers here and elsewhere we append the questions set.

We have the highest authority for saying that the candidate passed an excellent examination, the marks accorded being as under:—

| | | |
|---------------|----|------------------------|
| In Anatomy, | 70 | out of a possible 100. |
| „ Surgery, | 70 | „ „ „ |
| „ Chemistry, | 80 | „ „ „ |
| „ Physiology, | 73 | „ „ „ |

or an average of 73.25 out of a possible 100. Circumstances rendered it possible to provide a subject for the anatomical examination *vivâ voce*, and considering that he had only been able to study from plans and models, the success of the candidate in this branch was astonishing and most praiseworthy, and such as to reflect the greatest possible credit on the instruction given him by Dr. MYERS.

Arrangements are being made for conferring his certificate on Mr. GOH KIT MOH publicly by the Chairman of the Municipal Council, and it is hoped that the TAOTAI and the leading foreign officials in Shanghai will assist at the ceremony. This beginning is necessarily only a small one, but Dr. MYERS has proved that the necessary education can be given to Chinese students in China, and he has sown a seed which may before long grow into a most valuable tree and confer inestimable benefits on China. The inception of the scheme is due to the great statesman, LI, who has already done, and is still doing, so much to raise his country in the scale of the great nations of the world. Dr. MYERS has taken up and prosecuted the work with full intelligence and untiring zeal, and he may rely on the sympathy of every foreigner in China, and their recognition of the good work he has done, and their cordial wishes for its enlargement and permanent success.

ANATOMY.

July 12th.....3 to 6 p.m.

- 1.—Give an account of the form, the boundaries and the contents of the axilla and the relations the contents hold to each other.
- 2.—State the relative position of the duodenum to all the adjacent parts. Describe the anatomical structure of the duodenum.
- 3.—Give the origin, insertion and nerve supply of the following muscles—(a.) Deltoid, (b.) temporal, (c.) adductor magnus, (d.) latissimus dorsi.
- 4.—Describe the various ligaments connecting the radius and ulna.
- 5.—Describe the course and relations of the median nerve and its branches in the fore arm.
- 6.—Describe the posterior surface of the tibia and indicate the attachments of the various muscles.

N.B.—All six questions to be answered.

SURGERY.

July 13th.....3 to 6 p.m.

Three hours are allowed for this paper. Six questions only are to be attempted.

- 1.—How would you arrest hæmorrhage?
- 2.—Give the diagnosis and treatment of simple fracture of long bones.
- 3.—Distinguish between a dislocation of the hip joint and fracture of the neck of the femur.
- 4.—What is meant by ankylosis of a joint and how is it produced?
- 5.—In amputation of the upper arm through its middle third, what structures are cut through?
- 6.—Describe a scirrhus tumour of the breast.
- 7.—Distinguish between simple, compound and comminuted fractures. Which is the most dangerous form and why?
- 8.—Describe shortly the different forms of wounds. What is meant by healing of a wound by the first intention and how may that be secured?

CHEMISTRY.

July 14th.....3 to 6 p.m.

- 1.—Explain the terms :—"Atom," "Molecule," "Atomic Weight," "Molecular Weight," "Atomic Formula," "Molecular Formula," "Compound Radical."
- 2.—Give the molecular formula of marsh gas and of Nitric Acid.
- 3.—What is meant by the terms :—"Monad," "Dyad," &c. ? Give an example of (a) a monad element,
(b) a monad radical,
(c) a dyad element.

What is the quantivalence of Carbon ?

- 4.—Describe any two modes of preparing Oxygen. Describe also the preparation of Ammonia. Illustrate by formulæ.
 - 5.—How is pure sulphur obtained ? Describe its allotropic forms.
 - 6.—Under what forms is water found in Nature ?
 - 7.—Describe Marsh's apparatus for the detection of Arsenic, and explain its use.
 - 8.—Give the formulæ of Corrosive Sublimate and Calomel.
 - 9.—How may sulphuric anhydride be prepared ? Describe its properties. What occurs when it is brought into contact with water ?
 - 10.—When Silver oxide is exposed to the action of Hydrogen dioxide, metallic silver, water and oxygen are formed. Represent this by a molecular equation.
- Three hours allowed to answer all questions.

PHYSIOLOGY.

July 15th.....3 to 6 p.m.

- 1.—How are fatty matters digested ? How are they absorbed and what is their use in the economy.
 - 2.—What are the functions of the liver and what changes take place in the blood passing through that organ.
 - 3.—State the character of healthy urine and give the tests for albumen and sugar.
 - 4.—What change takes place in the blood in its passage from the right side to the left side of the heart.
How does the change take place ?
 - 5.—What is meant by the reflex action of the spinal cord. Give examples of this action and state what effect on it you would expect from complete division of the cord above the point at which its phenomena are produced.
 - 6.—What is the normal temperature of the body and how is animal heat produced.
 - 7.—What are the functions of the skin.
 - 8.—Give the mechanism of cough and hiccough.
- N.B.*—Six questions only to be answered.



APPENDIX D.

Report of Presentation of Certificate to Goh Kit Moh, on his passing the 'Primary Professional' examination before the Board of Examiners in Shanghai, by A. G. Wood, Esq., Chairman of the Municipal Council, Shanghai.

Reprinted from *North-China Daily News*, July 24th 1887.

On Saturday afternoon (23rd) the Municipal Council room was filled by a large audience, assembled to witness the very interesting ceremony of presenting a medical certificate to the successful student, Mr. GOH KIT MOH, to whose very creditable examination by the leading members of the faculty in Shanghai we have already referred in these columns. The widespread interest taken in the proceedings was evinced by the large and influential attendance of the residents in the Settlement. Amongst those present were :—Sir R. T. RENNIE, Chief Justice; Mr. P. J. HUGHES, H.B.M.'s Consul-General; General KENNEDY, U.S. Consul-General; M. L. DEJARDIN, Consul Général of France; Mr. J. J. KESWICK, Consul for Denmark; the TAOTAI; Mr. H. E. HOBSON, Commissioner of Customs; Rev. H. C. HODGES, M.A.; Rev. WM. and Mrs. MUIRHEAD; Mr. A. G. WOOD, Chairman, Municipal Council; Mr. G. J. MORRISON; Mr. M. ADLER; Mr. R. DE MALHERBE; Mr. TH. BIEBER; Mr. H. H. JOSEPH; Dr. LITTLE; Dr. JAMIESON; Dr. MACLEOD; Dr. WYKEHAM MYERS; Dr. MILLES; Dr. HENDERSON; Dr. PEYTON of H.M.S. *Firebrand*; Dr. PICHON; Dr. DUNCAN REID; Dr. BASSETT SMITH of H.M.S. *Rambler*; Dr. ZEDELIOUS; Dr. HIRTH; Rev. Y. ALLEN, D.D.; Mr. R. STARKEY; Mr. E. B. DREW; Mr. R. F. THORBURN; Mr. F. MORGAN; Mr. GEO. R. CORNER; Mr. J. W. MACLELLAN; Mr. D. SPENCE; Mr. J. PETTUS, U. S. Consul, Ningpo; Captain MCEUEN; Mr. E. W. RICE; Mr. F. S. OLIVEIRA; Mr. JAS. BAIRD; Mr. W. J. CLARKE, etc.

The proceedings were announced to commence at 2.30, but they did not really begin till nearly three o'clock.

The CHAIRMAN of the Municipal Council said :—Your Excellency and Gentlemen, You are good enough to come to assist at a ceremony of a new kind in Shanghai—the presentation of his certificate to a student from the medical School of the DAVID MANSON Memorial Hospital, which he has gained at his first professional examination held in this room. During the short time which has been at my disposal, I have been unable to acquire any information about this Hospital, which I could place before you, but the name of its founder is well-known here, and as an institution devoted in fraternal love, to the relief of suffering humanity, it deserves our highest esteem and best wishes for its prosperity. The Medical School in connection with the Hospital was opened some three years ago by Dr. WYKEHAM MYERS, and too much cannot be said in praise of this undertaking as an attempt to supply China with Chinamen thoroughly well educated in Western medical science (hear, hear.) The scheme of the preparation of candidates for certificates, and the method of conducting the examinations were fully explained in last Tuesday's *North-China Daily News*, in an article which must have been read with much interest by us all; and I must refer you to the Imperial Maritime Customs Gazette for the year ending 30th September, 1886, for further details on these subjects. The first examination of students took place in May last year at Hongkong, when two candidates presented themselves before a highly qualified board of examiners and were declared to have passed very creditably; their certificates were presented by the Acting Governor, and I trust that when they present themselves for their final examination here they will acquit themselves in an equally brilliant manner. Conformably with the prescribed plan, the examination this year fell to be held in Shanghai, and when arrangements were being made for the examination of Mr. GOH KIT MOH, I was very pleased to have the consent of the Members of the Council to its being held in this room, and that the presentation of the certificate should also take place here. The names of the medical gentlemen who conducted this examination, which extended over five days, are sufficient guarantee of its thoroughly searching character, and under such circumstances the fact that Mr. GOH KIT MOH obtained the large number of 73½ marks out of a possible 100 is, I think, highly creditable, not only to him, as evidence of serious and intelligent study on his part, but also to his instructor, Dr. MYERS, as proving the excellent course of instruction he has adopted; and I sincerely trust we shall see the fruits of this work in the fact that future examinations here will be attended by a constantly increasing number of students who will all attain the standard of excellence of Mr. GOH KIT MOH. (Applause). It is now my pleasing duty on behalf of the Municipal Council to ask Mr. GOH KIT MOH to come and receive the certificate of his having passed his first professional examination according to the prescribed rules, and with it to receive my hearty congratulations on having passed it so very creditably as to have earned 73.25 marks, as compared with the 72.6 and 70.5 marks awarded to the two candidates at the examination at Hongkong. [Addressing the candidate] I have also to express the wish that you will diligently continue your studies until the time comes for you to pass your final examination, and obtain your diploma, which I trust you will do in as satisfactory a manner as you have done the present certificate. I would also ask you to bear in mind the responsibility that now attaches to you, as being amongst the earliest members of your school to obtain a certificate of competence in Western medicine and in due course

of time to be admitted to practise it under a diploma, for it is by your career that others of your countrymen will be encouraged to follow your example, and it is through you and your compeers that the benefits of our medical and surgical systems will be extended over this empire. You have therefore a great future before you if you will render yourself equal to and worthy of it. (Applause.) I will now ask Dr. MYERS to give you an account of the hospital (Applause.)

Dr. MYERS, who was in academic robes, said that in accordance with the wish of the Chairman he would briefly run over a short account of the DAVID MANSON Hospital, and as to how it came into existence. For some years in Formosa, as in the rest of China, the Missionary bodies had been establishing hospitals, and one of these was so established in Takow by Dr. MAXWELL, a man whose name was well known all over China. On his retirement it was taken over by Dr. P. MANSON. On his leaving Formosa, the hospital was taken over by his brother, Dr. DAVID MANSON who during the time that he was out here in practice amongst his fellow countrymen earned their highest esteem for his skill and his sterling qualities: and when he died in Foochow some time after, the residents in three ports resolved upon erecting a memorial to him. This took the form of the hospital mentioned, in place of the old missionary hospital at Takow. At this missionary hospital, as at many others, very brave attempts were made to educate the Chinese in Western medical science; but unfortunately the pupils only speaking Chinese greatly limited the capacities of their instructors, rendering it almost impossible to carry out the education in the way and to the extent that was understood by Westerners. His Excellency LI HUNG CHANG has long since shown his appreciation of the benefits of Western science, and has made very great efforts to bring about some method by which the Chinese people could be educated in these sciences. Hitherto this does not seem to have been altogether successful. With their large army and navy the Chinese must soon feel the necessity of having doctors to keep these trained soldiers in proficient condition, and such want would be likely to render a scheme offering such advantages acceptable to the authorities. He might here say that he had never communicated with the Chinese authorities upon the subject. The idea had arisen in his mind from the apparent want, and with the kind aid of his medical brethren here and elsewhere, to whom he could never adequately express his gratitude, and of fellow residents in the East, he had been able to carry out the scheme in a way which insured its genuineness, and almost made it a *fait accompli*. The scheme was this. All students who apply for instruction must have had a foreign education, and be able to speak some European language. They must be able to read and understand it. Naturally he (Dr. MYERS) chose English, as it happened that nearly all the foreign schools in China were English. By the kindly interest of Sir GEORGE PHILIPPO, Chief Justice at Hongkong, and Dr. STEWART, Colonial Secretary, he was able to get two suitable lads from the Central School there. These lads studied with him (Dr. MYERS) for two years, after which they passed their first professional examinations most creditably. The course included Anatomy, Elementary Surgery, Physiology and Chemistry. There were no doubt many people who yet believed and thought that in the necessary absence of dissection in China, it would not be possible to teach Anatomy as well as at home. But with the aid of models, plans and splendid plates from England and Europe, he (Dr. MYERS) had been able to teach his pupils very successfully. This teaching was not the mere theory of anatomy, but was entirely practical, as he had no doubt the Dean of their body (Dr. LITTLE) would tell the meeting later on. These two students had passed their examinations two years ago, and he had no doubt that they would soon obtain their final degrees. Now two examining boards had been formed, one in Hongkong, and one in Shanghai, of the most eminent medical men that could be got, and of all nationalities. The student must pass his primary examination in the one port and his final in the other and *vice versa*, and he thought that when the student had passed these examinations his qualifications would be considered exceptional. By making every step impartial and open he hoped that nobody could cavil (hear, hear) at the scheme, for although he taught and brought up the pupils he had nothing either directly or indirectly to say as to what their acquirements were; this was left entirely to perfectly independent and highly qualified medical men, who were the sole judges upon this point. It may be suggested that the arrangements are too elaborate for the comparatively few students under instruction, but here Dr. MYERS would state that up to this point the whole scheme has been and is entirely unofficial, supported by the generosity and sympathy of those who wished well to scientific progress and the great interests sought to be served. To show what can be done, however, three students are sufficient and indeed all that present resources can undertake. The task of teaching was certainly no easy one, but no amount of labour in this direction however strenuous could possibly have produced any effective results if he had been denied that cordial support on the part of the Foreign authorities and Public, together with the hearty co-operation of the medical profession which it had been his good fortune to secure. And he was much indebted to his missionary colleagues for much advice and valuable assistance. Through the kindness of his colleague, Dr. LANG, of the E. P. Mission, Taiwanfoo, he was enabled to be present to-day and complete this all essential portion of his scheme. Dr. MYERS then thanked the Chairman for the kind way he had spoken of him and also for the active support he and the Council had rendered during the past week. All this Dr. MYERS hoped would tend to confer on the undertaking an *imprimatur* which would materially aid in recommending the scheme in the high quarters he desired to reach. We know what the illustrious statesmen, both native and foreign, who guide the destinies of this great nation have already effected. Ever zealous in urging all that is likely to benefit the country he has so long been connected with, the Inspector-General of Customs has not been unmindful of Western Educational advantages; for years ago, by the establishment of the Peking College, he made the first great step in this direction. Their Excellencies, LI HUNG CHANG and the Marquis

TSËNG have shown how keenly they appreciate the benefits of foreign science and how liberally willing they are to judge of all efforts made in this line. Under conditions so favourable the beginning now made may yet attract attention, and perchance be deemed worthy of that further expansion which State support could alone secure or render valuable. From a merely selfish point of view they could see the advantages which must accrue to their relations with the population of this great empire, when those whom they send amongst them as the first fruits of our training are charged with the mission of assuaging the importunate bodily ailments for which no effective means of relief has hitherto been available. He would now leave the Dean, Dr. LITTLE, to tell the meeting something about the examination (Applause).

Dr. LITTLE, who was also in academic gown and hood, briefly thanked the Municipal Council for their kindness in placing the Council room at the disposal of the examiners, and for the assistance they had given. He also thanked Dr. MYERS for what he had said about himself (Dr. LITTLE) and his colleagues in Shanghai. As Dr. MYERS had said, the examination was a very severe one, and it was with considerable misgivings they had undertaken it, as they considered the giving a certificate such as was to be given to-day no light or unimportant matter. More especially with regard to the subject of anatomy were the difficulties in the way of the student great, as no dissections of Chinese were allowed. The student had to learn from models and plates. He was glad to be able to say that Mr. GOH KIT MOH had been examined thoroughly here on actual dissections and had acquitted himself very well, and had quite surprised Dr. MILLES and himself (Dr. LITTLE). He was happy to tell the meeting that the examiners were all very well satisfied with the answering of Mr. GOH KIT MOH, whom he then introduced to the Chairman.

[The successful student is an intelligent looking young Chinaman from Penang.]

Mr. WOOD then presented Mr. GOH with the certificate, and in doing so said that he had great pleasure in handing it to him. The certificate had been signed by the several examiners; and the seal of the Municipality had also been affixed. He (Mr. WOOD) trusted that Mr. GOH would persevere in his studies and succeed in his final examination as well.

The CHAIRMAN then asked General KENNEDY to address the meeting.

General KENNEDY said that he scarcely knew what exactly to say upon this occasion in response to the call which had been made upon him. He thanked the Chairman, on behalf of his colleagues who were present, for the kind invitation to come there and witness this most interesting ceremony. It was a ceremony which showed that the world moved not merely in a physical sense but intellectually (applause). Who would have supposed 50 years ago that here in Shanghai they would see this magnificent city to-day, and witness this ceremony; that China would have occupied the position that she now did amongst the family of nations, and have appreciated their powers and her own? And yet it was individual progress that guaranteed the progress of the nation (applause). It was to this principle China must look for permanent progress, and when it was fully recognised she would indeed awaken to the full capacity of her power. Her people had shown themselves possessed in a great degree of the power of abstract thought and her scholars were very gifted in classical lore, but they were deficient to a sad degree in scientific and practical attainments. But to-day it was shown that she was progressing in that direction. The ceremony of presenting the certificate to this young man was in this line, and met with the strongest approbation. There was no profession that would tend to put China in the line of progress as much as the medical profession. He said that advisedly. He would not speak of its dignity or rank amongst the learned professions. He would direct their attention for one moment to the importance of medicine and surgery. No country with an army and navy could do without experienced and skilful surgeons and physicians and China was seeing that. He trusted that they would soon have a medical college (hear, hear), and where could they get a better place for it than Shanghai with the great body of experienced medical gentlemen that he saw before him as a faculty (applause). This ceremony to-day reflected the highest credit upon the medical faculty of Shanghai, who had undertaken the examination of this young man, and especial praise was due to Dr. MYERS for his painstaking and successful instructions to the candidate (applause). It is said that he is a benefactor who makes two blades of grass grow where there was formerly only one, but how much greater a benefactor was a man who aided a great nation's enlightenment. (Applause.) Let this young man strive to follow the examples of the professional gentlemen that he saw around him, and endeavour by every means in his power to attain their standard of excellence, and his future was assured. He trusted the Shanghai medical faculty, and that Dr. MYERS' undertaking would go on succeeding till deep interest was taken in medical science by the Chinese authorities. (Applause).

The TAOTAI, after a careful scrutiny of the certificate and a long conversation with Mr. GOH, said, through his interpreter, that forty years ago the Chinese thought the Japanese were the best doctors. But since then LI HUNG CHANG had seen that Western surgery was far more successful, and learned to fully appreciate the ability of European doctors. Some years ago the wife of the Viceroy established a hospital in Tientsin upon Western lines, a fact that spoke for this appreciation. He congratulated this young man, Mr. GOH, upon his success and hoped that he would continue to persevere in the useful path before him. (Applause).

The CHAIRMAN then said that if no other gentlemen wished to say anything the proceedings were finished.

There being no response the meeting adjourned.

APPENDIX E.

*English Version of Dr. Myers' Memorial to H. E. Li Hung Chang, when
introducing the scheme to H. E.'s notice for the first time
in August, 1887.*

TIENTSIN, August 22nd, 1887.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In accordance with Your Excellency's instructions I have the high honour to submit for consideration the following detailed account of the scheme for medical education and service, an outline of which I have already had the honour to lay before Your Excellency in person.

It is now some years since the problem as to how fully-qualified doctors might be trained in China first engaged my attention, and though well aware of the many difficulties that existed, further thought led me to hope these might be overcome.

It was at once evident that any scheme worthy of presentation to Your Excellency, must ensure that its results were in every way up to the standard adopted in the countries from whence it was taken, and that this fact should be verified in a manner readily apparent, being based on testimony far more authoritative than that of the proposer.

Naturally the first difficulty to be met was the question as to how the instruction should be conveyed: was this to be done by means of Chinese translations, or should the students be able to read the facts for themselves in some Western language? It soon appeared to me that the first method was impracticable, inasmuch as translations were, at best, but the compressed renderings of a single individual, carried no further than the date of publication of the original work. With sciences undergoing daily investigation, and with their consequent extension or even change of views, this seemed a most inadequate means of acquiring that thorough and ever increasing grasp which ought to be demanded of anyone who proposes such a calling as medicine.

No doubt many good and learned men have spent much time and ability in translating foreign medical works, and these are invaluable as helping to convey a general idea of the subjects on which they treat; but for minute and particular study, their efficacy becomes less apparent. Of course, one can only speak of those immediately connected with medicine, as the "Exact" sciences, *e.g.*, Mathematics offer no such obstacle to translation.

Even among Western nations, though (by reason of the simultaneity of translation) not absolutely necessary, as in China, still it is always more convenient for the student who wishes to have early access to new investigations, that he should understand, at least, one other language than his own.

At first I tried to teach intelligent natives English; but, both from lack of means and the time it was evident this must take, the plan proved impracticable; further on I will crave Your Excellency's permission to state how this difficulty was finally overcome, and meanwhile proceed to detail the main features of the scheme.

The next formidable obstacle was how to teach Anatomy and Physiology in a country where dissection of the dead was denied me; and this drawback was more marked, as the importance attached to practical work by the schools in the West is well known. Of late years, in France especially, much attention has been paid to the manufacture, in wax, of models of the human body, in its minutest parts; indeed a perfection has been attained which is almost complete. I knew from personal experience what could be learnt from such models; and so with these, and the plates, books and diagrams which the student's knowledge of English placed at his disposal, I was encouraged to hope that the absence of dissections might not, after all, prove so insuperable an objection as at first appeared.

This hope has been amply fulfilled, both by experience in teaching, and, above all, by the result of actual test! The examiners in Shanghai demurred to giving a certificate in Anatomy to anyone unless examined on the dead body, and urged me to induce my pupil to submit to such. I thereupon advised and encouraged him to do so, with the result that although he had never dissected before, and the examination on the dead body was most extensive and searching, he passed with the highest commendations.

This fact puts an end to the fears that have been expressed as to the inefficiency of instruction imparted only from plates, while it may also tend to show Your Excellency the strict conscientiousness with which the examinations were conducted.

The next and final requirement was for the candidates to be tested in such a manner, that not only all foreigners would admit its comprehensiveness, but Your Excellency might at once perceive that the qualifications professed were vouched for in a way admitting no possibility of doubt or suspicion of partiality. How this has been accomplished will appear in the course of my narrative.

Having laid my plans and schemes before friends in Hongkong, holding high official rank, I begged them to assist me in inducing two pupils from the Government Central School to come forward and study for the required term. Thereupon the Chief Justice and the Colonial Secretary of that Colony, to whom I had appealed, most kindly interested themselves in my proposition, and by their influence two boys who had passed through the first class offered themselves. It was of course explained to the lads that the scheme was, so far, an experiment; but that if they worked and accomplished what was aimed at, it might fairly be hoped the undertaking would, on its own merits, elicit such support and approval from high quarters as would lead to future honour and employment. These boys had been studying at the Central School for ten years, and as their parents found it impossible to support them further, several benevolent people promised to afford the necessary funds; while others, in Europe and elsewhere, presented the school with a model and other appliances for study. Thus the first difficulty in prosecuting the scheme had been conquered.

The next step was to obtain requisite machinery for securing unassailable verification of the professions made. By the goodness and energy of all my professional brethren in Hongkong and Shanghai, every one of whom stands high in the estimation of the profession abroad and at home, this second part of my scheme has been also completed. A Board of Examiners, presided over by the highest military surgeon, was formed in Hongkong, and it chanced that the members of the Board are the same or nearly the same as those forming the tribunal before whom all claims for admission to the official register of medical practitioners allowed to practice in Hongkong must come. Another advantage, which is common to both Boards, is their cosmopolitan constitution; a fact which will also, I hope, secure international confidence and recognition. A similarly constituted Board has been established in Shanghai for the purposes of this experiment.

Most stringent and unchangeable regulations were drawn up and submitted to both Boards. These have been duly approved and confirmed, and I had the honour to hand Your Excellency a Chinese translation of the same on the occasion of my audience. To these I would now beg respectfully to refer Your Excellency.

I need scarcely remind Your Excellency that with medicine, as professed by foreigners, a thorough study of all the laws and forms of nature is thought essential. It thus comes about that certain subjects are insisted on which at first sight might seem unconnected with the immediate object. For instance, Chemistry,—a science which treats of those fundamental workings of nature in general and the animal body particularly, and also embodies the principles of general physics,—is looked on by all schools as a very important portion of the professional curriculum. So far is this idea carried out by some schools that the allied study of Botany and Zoology is also included in the preliminary course prescribed for medical students. Many, however, hold that with Chemistry, and the opportunities offered by Anatomy and Physiology, sufficient insight into physical philosophy is afforded. This is the view adopted by us at present.

Forms of all the certificates issued I have already had the honour of handing Your Excellency ; and as these speak for themselves I need do no more than respectfully refer Your Excellency to them.

My first batch of students presented themselves before the Hongkong Board in May of last year for their primary "scientific" examination, when they were found well qualified and were duly passed.

A full and authorised report of this examination appeared in the local papers, a Chinese translation from which I have the honour to enclose, and respectfully solicit Your Excellency's perusal of same.

His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, in presence of the highest officials and many influential residents, was pleased to show his approval of what had been done by presenting the primary certificates to the successful students. A full report of this ceremony appeared in the daily papers, a Chinese translation of which I have the honour to enclose, and respectfully solicit Your Excellency's perusal of same.

At this time a rich Chinese merchant, attracted by the scheme, begged me to allow his son to attend the school, and he promised to defray the young man's expenses. This I was glad to do, and GOH KIT MOH, a native of Fohkien province, returned to Formosa with the others.

This year he presented himself for examination before the Shanghai Board of Examiners for his primary "scientific" examination, and after a long and searching test was duly passed. A full account of this examination appeared in the daily paper, a Chinese translation of which I have the honour to enclose, and respectfully solicit Your Excellency's perusal of same.

A few days afterwards the Chairman of the Municipal Council, in presence of H. E. the Taotai, the Consuls-General for England, France, the United States of America, and many influential residents, presented the certificate for the primary "scientific" examination to Mr. GOH KIT MOH.

A full report of this ceremony appeared in the daily paper, a translation of which I have the honour to enclose, and solicit Your Excellency's perusal of same. GOH KIT MOH has now returned to Formosa to continue his studies for the final examination.

Next year I hope to bring the two Cantonese students, CHAN CHING KAI and LI TSUN FAN, who passed last year in Hongkong, up to Shanghai for their final examination ; when, if found qualified, they will receive their diplomas.

I have now attempted to sketch out for Your Excellency's information what has been proposed, as also to show how far this has been carried out. I have not ventured to approach Your Excellency until I had something more definite than promises and professions to offer ; and I respectfully hope Your Excellency may think the stage of accomplishment has been sufficiently attained to warrant the appeal I now have the honour to submit.

In Western countries the medical profession is classed as literary graduates are in China ; but unfortunately, in this latter country, the same rank is not given to doctors. Seeing that young gentlemen who study medicine under this scheme will have spent many years in acquiring general education and science, and considering the great importance of having this fact recognised by the literati of China, I ventured, on the occasion of my audience with Your Excellency, to express the hope that Your Excellency would obtain for all those who gain the final diploma as doctors a civil rank, so that they may start on more equal terms with their countrymen who have graduated according to purely Chinese requirements. This Your Excellency most graciously promised to do ; and while once more offering Your Excellency my hearty thanks for so substantial a mark of favour, I would beg Your Excellency to confirm this in such a way that I may be in a position to show it to my students, and thus stimulate them to renewed exertion and application.

Encouraged by Your Excellency's goodness, I would further venture to submit for Your Excellency's consideration the hope that the perfect working of the system may be secured by the establishment of a separate medical department, under a central head, such as exists in foreign countries ; where all the promotions, discipline, movements and pay of the medical staff would be arranged.

I would respectfully suggest that the different ranks held by surgeons be graded, advancement being consequent on seniority and good behavior, pay, of course, being regulated according to the

position in the service held by the officer. Only by some such arrangement and organization has it been found possible in Western countries to prevent confusion with other departments and secure the greatest efficacy of the staff.

Surgeons, however, although the most important members of such a staff, are not the only persons needed for the many duties to be performed. The sick have to be nursed, the wounded searched for and brought into hospital, and these latter served and moved about; it therefore becomes necessary to have several subordinates who must be carefully trained in the special drill and duties of this service.

With such an establishment the army, composed of expensively trained men, can be kept in a state of high efficiency and health. Only those really sick are permitted to withdraw from service, these being relieved, and once more made effective, as speedily as possible. Malingerers are detected and compelled to do their work. As a mere matter of economy, therefore, such an organization is invaluable to the State which is, of course, always anxious to obtain as much return as possible for the great outlay expended on the formation of its army. Napoleon I. of France, himself a great general and statesman, noticed this want. With characteristic readiness to recognise necessities and meet the demand, he first instituted that medical service which has now assumed such proportions in all Western countries. Every soldier he had was trained with extremest care. Each individual therefore was of highest value to him, and their physical efficiency of equal account.

Again, Your Excellency will no doubt readily admit what Your Excellency's great experience on the field must have often shown, that the spirit of the men, as mere combatants, is likely to be encouraged and their energy intensified, if aware that, even in the heat of battle, there are those who will watch over and tend them if injured; and that the helpless soldier's great dread—a lingering death of neglect and starvation—cannot be their lot. This has no doubt been spontaneously considered by Your Excellency; indeed it was noticing the efforts made in this direction by Your Excellency that first led me to be interested in the question.

I am also well aware of what Your Excellency has done here in Tientsin, and of the great aid Your Excellency has already derived from the skill and ability of my professional brethren, who have so zealously seconded Your Excellency's humane example; but this, I respectfully submit, need not stop me from asking for an expansion of Your Excellency's powerful influence, or soliciting a consideration for the scheme and proposals Your Excellency's complaisance now permits me to submit.

That which has for its object co-operation with the efforts already being made at Tientsin cannot, I trust, seem antagonistic to what is, as it ought to be, a happy initiative.

Our Southern efforts are after all but experimental and will soon have been carried almost as far as they can be under such inadequate auspices. Indeed, unless Your Excellency saw fit to extend a helping hand, even experimentally interesting as the success of my three students must always be, still, save under such circumstances as Your Excellency can alone devise, the scheme must fall to the ground, at least as one of practical utility.

Your Excellency was kind enough to say that steps should be taken to get more pupils for my school, and I would just now merely venture to submit that in order to keep up the continuity of the outcome this addition ought to be effected as soon as possible. In little more than a year all my present pupils will have passed out, and if others have not been procured in the interval, much valuable time will be lost.

Of course, when the new College, which Your Excellency's wisdom and love for learning has started here, begins to send forth scholars whose primary education has been completed, there can be no delay in obtaining a regular supply for the medical and other professions; I would venture to remind Your Excellency, however, that in the meantime suitable candidates with sufficient preliminary education can be got; and judging from the manner in which some of these have already offered themselves, attracted by the bare hope of gaining Your Excellency's support, and attaining literary rank with honourable position, I feel sure that when it is known what Your Excellency's gracious promises have now rendered certain, there will be no lack of applicants.

Of course their pecuniary means are, as a rule, limited ; but seeing that each student only costs us eight dollars a month and about twenty or thirty dollars per year for clothing, the expense cannot be thought excessive. I always make a point of impressing on my students that during their pupilage just what is sufficient to enable them to live healthfully, and in fit condition to benefit by the advantages offered them, is all that should be looked for. Future honour and emolument must be the result of present assiduity and zeal.

So much stress, however, do I lay on Your Excellency's promises as to the future in store for successful graduates in medicine, that I believe—though of course this is only a personal opinion—after the scheme has been organized, and has made distinct progress, some will even be found willing to defray their own expenses. Such a result, if attainable, ensuring as it would the greatest sincerity of intent and application, would be very reassuring.

Your Excellency was further pleased to say that in addition to other favours, Your Excellency would address His Excellency the Governor of Formosa with regard to my scheme and school.

In this connection I would respectfully submit to Your Excellency the advisability of placing at my disposal, say twenty to thirty intelligent soldiers, with the necessary appliances for forming a small company of an army-hospital corps. These I would drill, and I could next year bring the whole establishment up here, in command of the doctors, who would by that time have qualified, for Your Excellency's inspection and approval. Should I be fortunate enough to gain this latter, then Your Excellency could decide on future arrangements.

If Your Excellency saw fit to express a wish to this effect, no doubt His Excellency LIU MIX CHUANG would, with that liberality and enlightenment for which he is already famed, make the necessary arrangements for doing as Your Excellency desires. This, moreover, could probably be effected at comparatively little expense. Such a plan would also favour the construction of a service which might sooner or later lapse into Chinese control.

Directly a sufficient number of scholars had passed their first examinations, they could, in turn, become instructors. That this can be done we have seen in Japan where, but a few years ago, a somewhat similar course of instruction in medicine and allied sciences was instituted. Now the Japanese are nearly independent of outside aid, the professional and executive staff being almost entirely composed of educated natives.

Medical men are not only healers of the sick and dispensers of medicine. From their education, preliminary and special, they form a scientific body, capable of being detached for general scientific duties, and as such are peculiarly useful to any military organization.

In India, the British Government utilise doctors in this way, at times superintending chemical laboratories, again practising on the field or in stations, or on other occasions superintending hospital and other sanitary works in general.

As to the adaptability of medical men in directions not immediately connected with their profession, I can recall an illustrious instance within Your Excellency's own knowledge. I allude to Sir HALLIDAY MACARTNEY, K.C.M.G., who first came to China as a member of the British military medical service. Your Excellency no doubt remembers how, under Your Excellency's direction and support, he was able to organize and carry on the many scientific processes required in arsenals and other establishments of a like kind. All this without detracting from his skill as a doctor or efficiency at the bedside. His naturally gifted intellect undoubtedly intensified the ability to discharge the manifold duties he undertook ; but there can be equally no doubt that by his medical training he was first enabled to enter on those lines in which he has so distinguished himself. With less brilliancy certainly, but still most useful efficacy, the average member of a properly organised medical service might be expected to act when called on ; and I trust this fact may accentuate the urgency of what I now venture respectfully to submit to Your Excellency.

In conclusion it only remains for me to briefly summarise the requests which I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency, as follows :—

First, and of chief importance, I would solicit Your Excellency's powerful aid in obtaining for those who, after years of general and special study, gain the diploma of this school, a civil (literary) distinction, putting them on equal terms with the scholars of their own country.

Secondly, I would respectfully beg Your Excellency to enable me to expand the beginning now made, and establish, if only as an experiment, a small army-hospital company, which latter, after Your Excellency's inspection and approval, could be extended, should such be Your Excellency's will and pleasure.

Thirdly, I would pray Your Excellency to enable me to obtain certain additional apparatus, books and appliances for the advanced instruction of my pupils, with reference to their future scientific and military usefulness. The need for this is pressing.

I would also beg Your Excellency to take such steps as I have before detailed to enable us to present Your Excellency continuously with a succession of medical officers by authorising me to procure more pupils. I have previously informed Your Excellency at what cost each student could be maintained.

Lastly, I would trespass still further on Your Excellency's goodness by begging Your Excellency to vouchsafe me a public and authoritative announcement of that sympathy and approval Your Excellency has already shown me personally.

If in the course of this memorial I have seemed importunate, I trust Your Excellency will not assume that such proceeds from any lack of the respect belonging to Your Excellency's high position and illustrious character, or from a desire merely to serve personal and selfish ends; I beg most respectfully to assure Your Excellency that my chief anxiety is to advance the science and profession to which my life has been devoted.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

W. WYKEHAM MYERS.



APPENDIX F.

Report of the Final Professional Examination passed by the Takow Medical Students before the Board of Examiners, Shanghai.

Reprinted from *North-China Daily News*, July 1888.

In the year that has elapsed since Dr. WYKEHAM MYERS brought Mr. GOH KIT MOH up to Shanghai for his primary examination before the Board consisting of all the Shanghai doctors, which he passed with such flying colours, Dr. MYERS has been working away quietly in Formosa with his three pupils, and early this month he brought them up to Shanghai to be examined for their final. As last year Dr. MYERS made it distinctly understood that, while he brought up his three pupils, the Examining Board here was to be entirely independent, and that the examination was to be as searching and rigorous as a similar examination would be at home, which the eminence and attainments of the members of the profession in Shanghai made perfectly feasible. In the absence of Dr. LITTLE, Dr. HENDERSON was chosen as Dean of the faculty, and throughout he and his colleagues here gave Dr. MYERS their most cordial sympathy, and entered with the greatest heartiness into his plans. The Board of Examiners was constituted as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| Dr. Pichon | } | Practice of Medicine. |
| „ Reid | | Clinical Medicine. |
| „ Jamieson | } | Midwifery. |
| „ Henderson | | |
| „ Sloan | } | Surgery and Clinical Surgery. |
| „ Zedelius | | |
| „ Milles | } | Therapeutics and Pharmacy. |
| „ Boone | | |
| „ Burge | } | Ambulance and First Aid to Wounded. |
| Surgeon-Major Henderson | | |
| Surgeon Milles | | |
| Surgeon Sloan | | |
| Dr. Reid, late Lecturer and Examiner, St. John's Ambulance Association. | | |

Four nationalities—American, British, French and German—were represented on the Examining Board, a fact which imparts more universal recognition to the thoroughness of the *testamurs* granted.

The questions set in the written examination are both exhaustive and searching, and are given below; and the way in which they were answered speaks volumes for the untiring and intelligent care which Dr. MYERS has given to his pupils. It must be remembered, moreover, that the candidates had to express themselves in English which, in spite of all the kindly consideration shewn by the examiners, must have intensified the difficulties of passing, and had some effect, if only a slight one, on the number of marks obtained.

The Municipal Board-room was again courteously put at the disposal of the Board for the written and oral examinations, which began on Friday the 13th instant, and were concluded on Saturday last. For the clinical examination in medicine the three students were taken to the General Hospital, and for clinical surgery to the Shantung Road Hospital. At these Hospitals cases were given to the candidates, which they had to write up and diagnose, besides being carefully questioned in all other details of practical medicine and surgery. On Saturday morning they were examined *visà voce* in all the subjects, thus completing a most rigid and exhaustive investigation into their accomplishments. While the written questions were being answered, the candidates were always under the scrutiny of one or more of the examiners.

As the result of the examination, taking the mean of the marks awarded the various papers, the following percentage was finally declared to be attained by the respective candidates:—

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Goh Kit Moh | 72 per cent. |
| Chan Ching Kai | 64 „ „ |
| Li Tsun Fan | 60 „ „ |

making, with the percentage gained at the primary examinations in Hongkong and Shanghai, a total on the whole series as follows:—

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Goh Kit Moh | 72 per cent. |
| Chan Ching Kai | 68 „ „ |
| Li Tsun Fan | 66 „ „ |

while in Practice of Medicine two of the candidates scored 90 and 75 per cent respectively. Dr. MYERS has the satisfaction, therefore, of having turned out three Chinese medical practitioners, who may fairly be described as thoroughly qualified.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

MIDWIFERY.

July 13th.....3 to 6 p.m.

- 1.—How would you treat hæmorrhage occurring after delivery, (a) before the expulsion of the placenta? and (b) after the expulsion of the placenta?
- 2.—Give an example of a case in which you would consider the induction of premature labor at the 6th month justifiable? What are the means usually employed to effect this? and which would you prefer?
- 3.—If the passage of the child's head be delayed at the outlet by rigidity of the soft parts, what means have you at your disposal to hasten the labor? How can you best guard against laceration, and if in spite of your care the perineum be torn, how would you deal with the case?
- 4.—Enumerate fully the signs by which you recognise pregnancy at the 5th month of utero-gestation.
- 5.—How do you recognise a breech presentation; and what are the signs by which you distinguish it from (a) a shoulder presentation, and (b) a face presentation.
- 6.—The face presents, and has descended into the cavity of the Pelvis, but is arrested in its further progress, forehead directed backwards, chin directed forwards. How do you treat the case, and what have you chiefly to guard against?

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

July 16th.....3 to 6 p.m.

- 1.—Describe minutely what precautions you would take to prevent the spread of an infectious disease (as small-pox) where any one member of the family is ill and treated at home. And describe minutely how you would disinfect the sick-room.
- 2.—State briefly the usual mode of onset and symptoms of an ordinary case of *enteric fever* up to the 12th day. What treatment would you adopt?
- 3.—A patient complains of having had a rigor and along with this, pain on the right side of the chest behind Cough with slight viscid expectoration on second day. Resp. 32, P. 118, full and bounding. Face flushed. Temp. 103.
What would you expect this to be? What means would you adopt to satisfy yourself? State what you expect to find on examination of the chest. What treatment would you adopt?
- 4.—*Dysentery*.—Give symptoms and treatment of an ordinary case.
- 5.—Give the symptoms of *Hepatitis*.

PHARMACY AND THERAPEUTICS.

July 18th.....2 to 6 p.m.

- 1.—State the best methods of administering chloroform and ether for the production of anæsthesia.
What are the chief dangers incurred in the administration of chloroform and of ether.
- 2.—Give the hypodermic doses of apomorphia, atropia, caffeine, ergotina, hydrarg: perchlor, morphia, pilocarpine, and quinine.
State briefly for what object each is chiefly used?
- 3.—State what medicines are most generally used to lower the temperature of the body in fever. Give their doses.
- 4.—Name the principal Pharmacopœial preparations of mercury, and state their uses and doses. How is perchloride of mercury prepared, and what are its incompatibles?
- 5.—Give the official preparations of zinc; their doses, and how they are used, and in what diseases.
- 6.—Name the chief antidotes for the following poisons: acids, arsenic, carbolic acid, chloroform, cyanides and hydrocyanic acid, lead salts, mercurial salts and opium.

N.B.—Four questions must be answered.

SURGICAL ANATOMY AND THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

July 19th.....4 to 7 p.m.

- 1.—Describe the different forms of fistula in ano.
- 2.—Give the indications for, and methods of, resection of the knee joint.
- 3.—Describe the treatment of fresh gunshot wounds.
- 4.—Describe the arches of the foot and the structures by which they are maintained, with special reference to the deformity known as "flat foot."
- 5.—Name the most frequent fractures and dislocations occurring at the elbow-joint. Give the differential signs.
- 6.—Describe fully the changes that occur in the natural arrest of arterial hæmorrhage.

N.B.—Four questions must be answered.

But one of the chief aims of H. E. LI HUNG CHANG in giving his patronage and assistance to the efforts of Dr. MYERS was to further the provision of a supply of competent medical men for the Chinese naval and military services. While therefore Dr. MYERS has been turning his pupils into competent doctors, he has also been instructing them in ambulance duties. When he returned to Formosa from Tientsin last year, he took with him a despatch from the Viceroy to LIU MING CHUAN, Governor of Formosa, instructing the latter to furnish Dr. MYERS with the necessary men to form an ambulance corps. It is, however, a 'far cry' from Tamsui to Takow, and LIU apparently wanted all his men for the improvements he is making in Northern Formosa. A bearer detachment being a complete unit, Dr. MYERS determined to form his three pupils and his dispenser into a cadet detachment, making them go through a whole drill, so that each one of them could instruct others. There is thus formed the nucleus of three companies of a medical staff corps, and the great success with which Dr. MYERS has carried out his scheme was shown in the exhibition which was given in the Municipal Council compound on Saturday afternoon. The grass plot at the side of the house was marked off with flags bearing the Geneva Cross, and here, at 5.30 p.m., Dr. MYERS and his detachment, dressed in a neat dark-grey *khaakee* uniform, with the Geneva Cross on their arms, were drawn up for inspection.

The inspecting staff consisted of Dr. HENDERSON (in uniform); Dr. MILLES; Dr. REID; Dr. SLOAN; and the invited spectators included General KENNEDY; Mr. M. BOYD BREDON; Major G. J. MORRISON; Mr. C. THORNE, etc. while a large number of Chinese, attracted by the novelty of the proceedings, looked on at a respectful distance from the Kiangse Road.

Dr. MYERS then proceeded to put his little corps through the ordinary ambulance drill, which they did extremely well with smartness and precision, which their thick-soled Chinese boots, however, somewhat retarded. The salute was a great success, the bugler from the *Ping-ch'ing* sounding the salute in regular regimental style. The stretcher drill, first with a regular stretcher, and then one improvised with two rifles, having bayonets in scabbards attached, with a rug folded across for the wounded man to lie on, was very neatly done. The varied well-known ambulance drill, in which seats are supplied by joining two, three and four hands according to the particular requirements of the case, was a pretty sight. The bugler was then impressed into the service to supply the necessary wounded man, his thigh being supposed to be fractured, and two of the class showed their skill to advantage, by utilising a rifle as a splint, while the man was being removed to the field hospital. A couple of other Chinamen, supposed to be wounded, one on the head, and another on the lower joint of the leg, were then smartly attended to, and the four members of the ambulance proceeded to lift the wounded man on the stretcher which they carried with the bent knee motion, so difficult to acquire. The little squad, after going through some other movements, were then dismissed, and an admirable and interesting address was delivered to them by Dr. HENDERSON as senior officer of the parade, as follows:—"Cadet detachment, it gives me, I assure you, much pleasure to have this public opportunity of congratulating both you and your instructor, Dr. MYERS, on the proficiency you have shown in the ambulance drill you have gone through this afternoon. Dr. MYERS tells me that in all the previous training you have had in these exercises, both you and he are under great obligations to Lieutenant BEST, late 104th regiment, a fellow-resident at Takow. It is to be regretted that that officer has not been able to be present himself this afternoon. I am sure he would have been satisfied with the result of the work. Dr. MYERS will at least convey to him my assurance that his pupils, if I may so term you, have done him credit, and that all gratefully acknowledge their indebtedness to him for the kind supervision he has given to their instruction. You have, at least three of you have, gone through a very trying ordeal during the past week. As Chairman of your Board of Examiners no one (unless indeed one of yourselves) knows that better than I do, still I am glad to find that your other studies and anxieties have in no way injured your health, and that you are, all of you, able to "stand to stretchers," and "lift wounded" with so much vigour and smartness. By the word "smartness" I mean of course the alacrity and precision with which you obey the orders of your commanding officer. We all like to see this soldierly bearing in men who wear a uniform, and whose duties in life are more or less closely connected with the movements of troops, and, it may be, with the great business of war itself. It is only by cultivating these qualities in the soldier that we can hope to avoid confusion and diminish friction when we have to move large bodies of men. General KENNEDY or Major MORRISON can tell you all this much better than I can, but, at least, they will corroborate what I say now. I repeat—that in order to avoid friction and confusion when large bodies of men are moved, it is absolutely necessary to train the soldiers to habits of ready obedience. But even when we have to deal with small numbers, as for example the four bearers who load and lift an ambulance stretcher, unless every man is in his proper place and ready at once to perform his proper share of the duty, depend upon it, the work will be badly done, and the unfortunate patient will be subjected to much unnecessary suffering, it may be to serious additional injury. You will then, I trust, yourselves continue to cultivate soldier-like smartness in all your movements on the parade ground, and, when you have entrusted to you by your Government the task of forming stretcher detachments and bearer companies for yourselves, you will always, I hope, require a like alacrity and precision from the men under your command. At the same time you must never forget, and must constantly impress on your pupils, that the real object of all this training is aid to the sick and the wounded. It is one thing to "stand to prepared stretchers," marching, halting, and fronting, as well-trained soldiers should; it is another, and a very different thing, to lift the poor sufferer with the broken thigh-bone tenderly off the ground, lower

him gently down on the rug between the supporting rifles, and then carry him off to the dressing stations in the rear, with that broken gliding step, which your drill manuals tell you, and tell you rightly, is so difficult to acquire, and is only perfected by dint of long practice. Different, however, as these two exercises are, it is at their combination that you must constantly aim, whether you are obeying orders yourselves, or commanding others. No man can be considered a thoroughly well-trained bearer unless he knows how to combine soldier-like alacrity and precision with great care and gentleness when he comes to the real business of an ambulance corps--the handling of sick and wounded soldiers. Cadets, your future, I am glad to hear, is an assured one. I may indeed, without unduly raising your hopes, say that at present there seems every prospect of its being a brilliant one. Already H. E. LI HUNG CHANG, the Viceroy of Chihli, has promised that if you succeed in satisfying your examiners at this your final examination, he will give you commissions as surgeons in his army, along with that literary rank which your countrymen so highly value; a step in advance worthy of the illustrious statesman who has so frankly taken it. But indeed it is inconceivable that the Government of a great nation like that of China, which claims moreover a civilisation older than that of Europe, should much longer continue to maintain a standing army, and even to declare war itself, while at the same time it makes no provision worthy the name of such, for sick and wounded soldiers. In these promises of the Viceroy, however, and in this ambulance drill which we have witnessed with so much interest this afternoon, we see and see clearly the dawn of better things for the soldiers. In this stretcher detachment of four men, this unit of a bearer company, we see the nucleus of a well-organised medical staff corps, destined to revolutionise medical and surgical practice in the army throughout the empire."



APPENDIX G.

*Report of the Public Meeting held in Municipal Council Board Room, when
the Takow Students were presented with Diplomas by A. G. Wood, Esq.,
Chairman of the Municipal Council, Shanghai.*

Reprinted from *North-China Herald*, August 4th 1888.

On Wednesday afternoon a very interesting ceremony took place in the Board Room of the Municipal Council, the occasion being the presentation of medical diplomas to Dr. MYERS' pupils, Mr. GOH KIT MOH; Mr. CHANG CHING KAI; Mr. LI TSUN FAN; and Mr. LIN KIE CHONG.

There was a very full attendance, the room being overflowing, despite that the thermometer stood at considerably over 93. Amongst those present were:—H. E. the TAOTAI; Mr. P. J. HUGHES, H.B.M.'s Consul-General; Mr. WAGNER, Consul-General for France; Mr. VON SYBURG, Acting Consul-General for Germany; General J. D. KENNEDY, U.S. Consul-General; Mr. MAX GOEBEL, Consul-General for Belgium; Mr. JOHN MACGREGOR, Consul for Denmark; Mr. M. BOYD BREDON, Commissioner of Customs; Mr. MA KIE CHONG; Mr. TONG FUNG CHEE; Dr. E. HENDERSON (Dean of the Faculty); Dr. JAMIESON; Dr. MILLES; Dr. ZEDELIOUS; Dr. PICHON; Dr. BURGE; Dr. DUNCAN REID; Dr. LALCACA; Mr. R. E. WAINEWRIGHT; Mr. C. THORNE; Mr. and Mrs. HENRY HERTZ; Rev. and Mrs. WM. MUIRHEAD; Mrs. E. BROWN; Miss GILFILLAN; General MESNY; Mr. J. W. MACLELLAN; Mr. H. T. WADE; etc., etc.

Mr. A. G. WOOD, Chairman of the Municipal Council, presided.

Dr. HENDERSON, who was in academic robes, in opening the proceedings, said:—Mr. WOOD, in your official capacity as Chairman of the Municipal Council, I have to-day the honour of presenting to you three Chinese gentlemen, Mr. CHANG CHING KAI; Mr. LI TSUN FAN; and Mr. GOH KIT MOH who, after a course of study, extending over a period of four years, desire to receive at your hands and under the seal of the Municipality which you represent, those certificates of qualification in the various branches of medical study to which as the result of examinations conducted here by duly qualified medical men, and in Hongkong, they are now justly entitled. These young gentlemen were brought to Shanghai some four weeks ago by their able instructor, Dr. WYKEHAM MYERS, of Formosa, himself a graduate in medicine, surgery and obstetrics, to undergo a final examination by a Board composed of the foreign medical men actually engaged in practice in Shanghai; a Board which represents the medical schools of America, Great Britain, France and Germany. Of this learned body I am myself this year by right of seniority the Dean. It is as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine represented in Shanghai that I occupy my present position, and have now, Sir, the honour to address you. Previous to this appearance of Dr. MYERS' students in Shanghai, the history of one of their number is already known to you; but I may be permitted to remind you publicly that Mr. GOH KIT MOH has already been brought before you, and has already obtained at your hands certificates which testify to his proficiency in those branches of medical education which, in the great medical schools of Europe and America, are made the subjects of what is commonly known as the First Professional or Primary Scientific Examination. The other two candidates, Mr. CHANG CHING KAI and Mr. LI TSUN FAN, have passed a similar examination before the Examining Board in Hongkong. The documents which certify to this are signed by Deputy Surgeon General HUNGERFORD, the then Dean of the Faculty, and have, after due examination by myself and my colleagues, been placed in your hands. Thus, then, in one or other of these ways, these three gentlemen, rather more than a year ago, all successfully passed their first professional examination, and were therefore on their appearance in Shanghai last month, all duly qualified for admission to those final trials to which they have just been subjected. The certificates which I have to ask you to confer to-day on all the three candidates are the final certificates; they are those which testify that, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, which Board I have the honour to represent, these gentlemen are fully qualified to practice their profession in all its branches, viz: as physicians, surgeons and accoucheurs. This I am well aware, Sir, is no light request to make of you, but I make it confidently, for the candidates have been subjected to a searching examination orally, and in writing, by myself and my colleagues, and the written testimony to the sufficiency of their education which we have to-day placed in your hands is the result of long and careful consideration, and given under a deep sense of the responsibility incurred. I learn, but without surprise, for the point involved had already suggested itself to my mind, that there are some, who, sympathizing little in our proceedings this afternoon, have declared that the instruction of the candidates must necessarily be insufficient, and for the simple reason, that it has been given at the hands of one man, and one man only. Certainly it is to be regretted that in the education of these young gentlemen, each branch of study which the curriculum of a medical student necessarily embraces, has not

had its separate expositor, one who during the greater part of his professional life has devoted himself to the study of the special branch which he professed to teach. Such certainly are the men who fill the professors' chairs in our colleges at home, and such I trust will at no very distant day be the men who will fill the posts of medical lecturers here in Shanghai. But in the meantime, what course shall we adopt? Shall we wait for that day in the future for these professors, for this college, and, in the meantime, shall we refuse to recognise individual effort, however well directed and successful it may have been, simply because it is the effort of an individual? This is a question which each will answer for himself. But so far as I and my colleagues are concerned; by the part we have taken as examiners during the week; by the signatures which we have appended to these certificates now in your hands; by our presence here to-day—we, at least, have given our reply publicly (applause). As an Examining Board we have satisfied ourselves that the knowledge of their profession which these students possess, is neither superficial nor insufficient, and satisfied as to this, we regard in the meantime, the source from which that knowledge was derived, and the manner in which it has been conveyed as comparatively of little moment. And here it is right that I should inform you, Sir, that these final examinations have not only been sufficiently passed, but passed in some subjects by the candidates with credit. At home the system of medical examinations admits not only of a pass sufficient to entitle the successful candidate to hold a license to practice his profession, but also of such passing as is implied by the words "with honour." On this occasion Mr. GOH KEE MOH, by gaining 90 per cent of the available marks in practice of medicine, and 85 per cent in clinical medicine may certainly be said to have passed with honour in these subjects. Mr. CHANG CHING KAI gained 75 per cent in practice of medicine, and Mr. LI TSUN FAN an equal number in clinical medicine; these are good percentages and deserving of honourable mention. (Loud applause.)

Thus far, Mr. WOOD, I have addressed myself to you personally as Chairman of the Council; may I now before resuming my seat ask your kind permission to say a few words to the candidates themselves—Addressing the students: Gentlemen, allow me for myself and the rest of your examiners to congratulate you warmly on the really great success you have achieved to-day. Four years of steady hard work, many books read, difficult to understand and still more difficult to remember, a good deal of midnight oil burned, and now at last you have reached the goal which you have had so long in view. Surely now you have earned a rest, Yes, certainly, and well earned it, but remember not for long. In the profession you have chosen, the pathway which you must follow leads always onwards and upwards, and there is little time allowed for repose. For ever, as you ascend, a fresh steep rises before you which has still to be climbed, and no man has ever reached the summit of the mountain which is cloud-capped and hidden from the eyes of mortals. Or, dropping metaphor, rather let me try to impress on your minds to-day, and in the plainest terms I can find, the absolute necessity of continued work if you would ever hope to succeed in medicine. Remember that the education of a doctor is only beginning when he leaves the school in which he has been trained as a student. Do not suppose for one moment that with the gaining of these certificates your work has in any sense terminated. For what after all do these certificates state, they state merely that you are now fit, as far as students can be made fit by school training, to practise your profession. It is then to practical work you must now turn your attention and bend all your energies. Thanks to your own exertions during the past four years, and thanks to the painstaking, well-directed efforts of your able teacher, Dr. MYERS, you have now laid a solid foundation on which to practise medicine, but that is all; the superstructure has still to be built, and everything now depends on yourselves. Unless the years to come, like the years that are past, are years of honest persevering work, all that has already been accomplished will be lost, and the diplomas of which you are so justly proud to-day, will, very soon, be scarcely worth the paper they are written on.

Let us turn to the bright side of the picture. Subject then only to this condition of continued work, your future as I have already publicly told you, is, to my mind an assured one, and has even good prospect of being a brilliant one. Already it has been mapped out for you, for already H. E. LI HUNG CHANG, the Viceroy of Chihli, has promised you commissions as surgeons in the Imperial Army with literary rank. With such an introduction, and under such distinguished patronage, who can doubt your ultimate success? You will then be privileged to be the first among surgeons under the Empire, who have enjoyed the advantages of a Western scientific training. See that you prove yourselves worthy of it (hear, hear). The field of work open before you is indeed very great, but so also is the privilege of being the first to labour in it. The medical service of the Chinese army exists to-day only in name. Be yours the task, while health and strength remain, to take away the reproach, which at this period of the world's history must always rest on a Government that maintains a standing army, and even declares war itself, while at the same time it makes no provision worthy the name for the sick and wounded soldiers who suffer and die in its service.

When the degree of Doctor of Medicine is conferred at the university of Edinburgh—I speak of that university specially, because it was there that I obtained my own degree—it is the custom to administer to the graduates a Latin oath by which, among other things, they are made to swear that they will keep inviolate the secrets of their patients. On the present occasion we do not propose to ask you to take any such obligation—preferring rather in matters of the kind to trust to your honour as gentlemen, and as members now of a learned profession. If the favouring circumstances of your birth and early training, with the later advantages of a really scientific education, fail to make you upright in your

dealings with your fellow men, then I greatly fear that oaths, publicly taken though they may be, are not likely to avail you much. In giving advice in matters of this kind to young men about to enter on the battle of life the words of old Polonius come to one's lips almost unsought:—

. . . . To thine ownself be true
And it must follow as the night the day,
Thou can'st not then be false to any man.

Or better still, because plainer, and coming to us with a higher authority than Shakespeare's, let me counsel you rather to follow that rule which has well been termed golden: "Do unto others, as you would have other men do unto you." In any case of doubt or difficulty put yourselves mentally in the position of the patient or the professional brother on whom the consequences of your action will fall, apply the rule, and you can well afford to dispense with those elaborate codes of so-called professional etiquette which seem at times to confuse, if not actually to mislead, those who profess to be guided by them. And now gentlemen, the flight of time warns me that I must bring my address to a close, and make way for Dr. MYERS, who has promised to give us, before you receive your certificates, a short sketch of his scheme of Medical Education in China—the scheme, of which you are to-day the first pupils. As Dean then I take my leave of you. Farewell, and may all good fortune attend you in the future.—(Loud applause.)

Dr. W. W. MYERS, who was in academic robes, next briefly addressed the meeting, and referred to the remarks which he made in the same room last year upon the subject of the inception of the idea which was now consummated. He spoke of the difficulties of getting suitable students, and of the help which he had received in the matter from the Chief Justice at Hongkong and the Colonial Secretary. He was there almost as the steward of the public to give a brief outline of his stewardship. He wished first to make a general acknowledgment of the assistance he had received from the public in carrying out the scheme, and then to acknowledge the efforts of individuals, but especially to thank his colleagues Drs. ANDERSON and LANG, of the English Presbyterian Mission in Formosa, who had most generously taken his duty, indeed had thus enabled him to come to Shanghai for the examination of his pupils. Lieutenant BEST, late of H. M.'s 104th regiment, from whom he had received invaluable assistance in instructing his men in their drill, also deserved special mention. He could not express the gratitude he felt to those friends mentioned, and to all others who had helped him in the task he had taken upon himself, and which had met with such kindly recognition from everyone. Last year he submitted his scheme to the Viceroy of Chihli, LI HUNG CHANG, from whom he received great encouragement, and a promise that the career of students so qualified was assured. He had also placed before the Viceroy the peculiar requirements necessary for a military hospital corps, and requested that he would give twenty drilled men to perform ambulance duties. His Excellency LI HUNG CHANG gave him an autograph letter to His Excellency LIU MING CHUAN, the Governor of Formosa, but it is a long cry from Tamsui to Takow, almost as far as it is to Shanghai. Four students, however, had been trained in ambulance work, and he hoped to have the honour later on of letting those present see what they can do. After a brief reference to the training and work in the ambulance branch of his class, Dr. MYERS, once more expressed his heartiest thanks for the generous assistance and encouragement which his scheme had met with, and concluded amidst applause.

Mr. HUGHES said:—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In availing myself of the invitation of the Dean of our Medical Faculty and of Dr. MYERS, to be present at this interesting ceremony, it is but right that I should say a few words by way of showing my appreciation of the privilege. You are aware that I do not possess the talent of speech-making and even if I did, it would be cruel to inflict a long speech upon a meeting held in what is perhaps the hottest room in the Settlement. I am sure the community are ashamed to receive distinguished visitors here, but Dr. MYERS may console himself with the hope that the next time he does us the honour to visit us with a batch of medical graduates he and his friends may be welcomed in the airy and magnificent room of our new Town Hall (applause). In the meantime, I have great pleasure in tendering my congratulations to these young gentlemen who have passed their examinations with so much distinction in the various branches of medical science. A great future lies before them, and unlimited means of doing good. They are, I understand, destined for the Chinese army medical service, a service which although it is in its infancy, or indeed in its embryonic stage, would soon develop and flourish under the fostering care of enlightened statesmen. The Chinese government has proved itself capable of generous sympathy with the woes of humanity. Witness the munificent measures so promptly taken for the relief of the sufferers by the Yellow River inundation. No doubt there exists equal sympathy for sick and wounded soldiers. If that sympathy has not yet been so clearly manifested, it was not so much for want of the will as of the way. The way, Mr. Chairman, will now be shown to their countrymen by these young gentlemen, who have so greatly profited by the instruction of Dr. MYERS. They are doubtless fully qualified to look after the lives and limbs of soldiers in battle, but they are also able, owing to the education which they have received, to grapple with disease, which it is well known kills more soldiers in a campaign than the fire of the enemy. A very large proportion of the ailments which afflict humanity are due to the neglect of sanitary precautions. These young gentlemen are probably well grounded in sanitary science, a department of knowledge in which China has much to learn. By the diffusion of this knowledge among their fellow countrymen, they will be the

means of saving many lives both in peace and war. One word more. The high officials of China have shown their readiness to appreciate the superior skill of foreigners in the art of destroying life. Let us hope that they will prove themselves equally willing to listen to the counsels of those who devote themselves to the art of saving life, and that the noble exertions of Dr. MYERS may receive the honour and rewards which they richly merit (applause).

The TAOTAI then, through his interpreter, congratulated the students on their success and expressed his thanks to Dr. MYERS for the trouble he had bestowed upon their education, and also to the several medical gentlemen who had carried out the examinations.

The CHAIRMAN of the Council then handed each of the pupils in succession their diplomas. Addressing the first, Mr. GOH KIT MOH, he said :—In handing you this diploma for the second time, it is with much pleasure that I have again to congratulate you on the very creditable manner in which you have passed this second or final examination, which has earned you nearly the same high percentage of marks as last year, and making the high total of 72 out of a possible 100. It has also to be borne in mind that your studies, difficult in themselves, have been rendered more so by being pursued in a foreign language, but this affords me the opportunity of further congratulating you on your proved proficiency in the English language, which I am sure you will always find very useful to you (applause).

To Mr. CHANG CHING KAI, Mr. WOOD said :—

I have looked through the diploma you received in Hongkong after an examination which it is stated you passed very creditably, and in now handing it to you in its final form, after your passing the second examination, as prescribed by the rules, I must congratulate you on the manner in which you also have passed, and I am sure that the Board of Examiners, before whom you have appeared here, has done its duty as thoroughly as the Hongkong Board, so that the honours you have won have been deservedly won, the total number of your marks representing 68 out of 100 (applause).

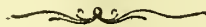
Addressing Mr. LI TSUN FAN, Mr. WOOD said :—

I have the pleasure of handing you your diploma after your passing the final examination—the total number of your marks being 66 out of 100. I have not the means of ascertaining how this average compares with that of medical students in my own country, but I feel certain that when consideration is given to the difficulties under which such students as yourselves have laboured from studying in a foreign language and from being without so many of the opportunities at the command of students elsewhere, you have good cause to feel proud of the manner in which you have thus far acquitted yourselves, and I sincerely hope that an equal measure of success will attend you in the more active course of life on which I believe you are now about to enter (applause).

Dr. HENDERSON introduced Dr. MYERS' fourth pupil, Mr. LIU KIE CHONG, who had for nine years filled the post of dispenser in the DAVID MANSON Memorial Hospital in Takow, and distinguished himself during the several cholera epidemics and in the French blockade in 1884, for which he received a public commendation from the military authorities and a distinguishing button. But though he had struggled hard he had been unable to master the difficulties of the English language sufficiently to admit him as a student under the present scheme, and hence he had only been examined as to the properties, doses, and modes of administering drugs, and the use of bandages, splints, tourniquets, etc., with special reference to his fitness for duty in a military hospital.

Mr. WOOD with a few appropriate words then handed Mr. LIU KIE CHONG the certificate vouching for his competence in the matters mentioned by Dr. HENDERSON, and the meeting adjourned to witness the ambulance drill in the compound.

The detachment went through numerous movements including stretcher drill, dressing the wounded, improvising splints adapted from the Chinese umbrella, all of which clearly showed the immediate practical benefit arising from the presence of men so trained, upon the field. This small nucleus, the first of its kind in China, each man wearing on his arm the international badge of humanity, may yet produce results that will realize the hopes of all who are interested in this great work.



APPENDIX H.

Note of Kung Tao Tai's Visit to Dr. Myers, and a Leader on the Medical Education Scheme.

Reprinted from *North-China Herald*, August 4th 1888.

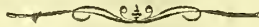
H.E. KUNG, Taotai, with his staff, paid a formal visit yesterday morning to Dr. W. WYKEHAM MYERS, at the residence of Mr. E. BOIS, where the doctor and his pupils have been staying during their sojourn in Shanghai. Mr. A. G. WOOD, Chairman of the Municipal Council and Dr. HENDERSON assisted Dr. MYERS to receive the visit. The Taotai said that his visit was intended to mark his appreciation of the step in advance which Dr. MYERS had initiated, and gave him a private letter of introduction to his personal friend, the Haikwan Taotai at Tientsin. In the general conversation which followed, the Taotai expressed his intention of introducing pure water into the city, and following that improvement by the introduction of some foreign mode of lighting, and of proceeding with the improvement of the Soochow Creek as soon as cooler weather arrived. Dr. MYERS' ambulance section, with the bugler, gave his Excellency a general salute when he arrived and when he left; and the real interest in the work which he displayed is another proof of the general advance which the country and its officials are making.

It has long been a truism that "great events from little causes spring." Deeper philosophers than the author of that line have insisted that so far from being a truism it is distinctly false, and that great events cannot spring except from adequate causes. There are people who profess to wonder why so much should be made of the ceremony that took place on Wednesday—one of the hottest days of an unusually hot summer—in the Municipal Board-room here, which the British Consul-General described, and without exaggeration, as "perhaps the hottest room in the Settlement." They do not see anything remarkable in three English-speaking Chinese being brought up to Shanghai to be examined and receive their diplomas as qualified doctors. Thousands of men as well qualified as Messrs. GOH KIT MOH, CHANG CHING KAI and LI TSUN FAN are turned out annually to practise on a confiding world of sick laymen, from the medical schools of Europe, America, Asia and Australia, and no parade is made over their entry into a noble profession, except among their own immediate friends. Why should the leading foreign and Chinese officials of the place, and the general public, be called together in the height of summer, when all are anxious to forsake, if they can, the assembling of themselves together, to see three uninteresting Chinamen pass from the chrysalis of pupilage into the perfect stage of practice?

It is because this little ceremony, trifling as it appears, is likely to be the precursor of a great change in China. If it should be, it will be perhaps looked on hereafter as one of those trifling causes which do sometimes produce great events. And yet it is not even in itself, without regard to its consequences, so small a matter as it appears. Many years of preparation, as we learn from Dr. MYERS' speech to the recent meeting, have been necessary to produce the result displayed on Wednesday. It was in 1879, he tells us, some nine years ago, that the idea first struck him that if he could get English-speaking pupils, whose knowledge of our language would enable them to study our literature, he might train them in medical science. It is quite unnecessary to go again into the consideration of the degraded condition of medical science among the Chinese. In fact, there is no such thing as medical science among the Chinese. There is a little empiricism and much superstition: an absolutely blank ignorance of anatomy, some jargon about hot and cold principles, derived from that philosophy which sinologues sometimes attempt to make themselves and us believe once had reason in it, and a general conviction that the efficacy of remedies is in direct proportion to their bulk and disgustingness. The English doctor, since foreigners first settled in China, has always had some little practice among the Chinese who mix with Europeans; but he is too expensive and too much, unjustly, distrusted, for his efforts to be of much use in leavening the mass of Chinese medicine. Dr. MYERS' aim was high; he determined to educate his students, if not quite up to the extreme standard demanded at home, up to a standard that would be practically effective. He began with taking perfectly ignorant boys, and endeavouring, as a preliminary, to teach them English, but this he found, as might be expected, much too tedious a task. He put himself in the position of the man who, being anxious to turn out delicate machinery, should begin with the rough ore as it came out of the mine. Fortunately he was able to get assistance from the foreign public in Hongkong and China generally, and thus to procure students who were already well grounded in the English language. How he worked at the education of these boys, in addition to his regular duties at Takow and his care of the hospital there, the results shew; and it is a fortunate thing that the idea of thus medically educating Chinese in China occurred to a man with his energy and ability, placed in circumstances that made the realisation of the idea possible.

In his speech Dr. MYERS was careful to take as little credit to himself as possible, and draw attention to all those who had assisted him ; but however much the tree he has planted may flourish, and however widely it may extend, it will never be forgotten that he planted it and nursed it into vigorous health. Above all he was anxious to train up an ambulance corps, and introduce for the first time to China the Geneva Cross, whose institution will be one of the marks by which posterity will distinguish the nineteenth century. This, too, is the part of his work that has made most impression on the imaginations of the high Chinese officials.

Good as the whole scheme is, it would have fallen fruitless if Dr. MYERS had not succeeded last year in interesting H. E. LI HUNG CHANG in it. The great Viceroy's time is taken up with business of every kind, but he found time to understand Dr. MYERS' proposition, to see—as no doubt he has been often told—how much a proper medical service would add to the effectiveness of his armies, and to give the man who had prepared and worked out a suitable scheme more than verbal encouragement. The future of these three young doctors is assured, but they cannot expect not to meet with some discouragements, for they are practical reformers. The old commanders of regiments—as we have read during the year in medical missionary journals—are far from having the enlightenment of the Viceroy, and they regard a foreign-educated doctor as a pleasant fancy, as necessary in actual warfare as it is to have the rifle-barrels of their soldiers clean. But as these old warriors die off, their places will be taken by men who have themselves received a foreign education in LI's Military College, and they, we can be sure, appreciate the new light. A complete army medical and ambulance service is to arise from the little plant thus tentatively started by Dr. MYERS at Takow, and all who sacrificed themselves in the Municipal Board-room on Wednesday will congratulate themselves hereafter that they helped, each in his way, to encourage the scheme. The pupils themselves, who must have found it hard and discouraging work to attain the excellence they have, have shown by their perseverance that they deserve to be the pioneer members of the new service ; and they will remember with pride that, in the eloquent words of Dr. HENDERSON, theirs is “the task, while health and strength remain, to take away the reproach which at this period of the world's history must always rest on a Government that maintains a standing army, and even declares war itself, while at the same time it makes no provision worthy the name for the sick and wounded soldiers who suffer and die in its service.”



APPENDIX K.

*Reports of the Official Review of Medical Candidates, acting as a Cadet Detachment
Medical Staff Corps, by H. E. Li Hung Chang, at Tientsin in August, 1888.*

Reprinted from *Tientsin Chinese Times*, September 4th 1888.

On Monday afternoon, 27th August a considerable number of the foreign community attended on the drill ground of the Military College on the Northern river bank, to be present when H. E. the Viceroy LI inspected the Ambulance Detachment trained by Dr. WYKEHAM MYERS. Dr. MYERS has for some years devoted much time to the establishment of a Chinese medical staff for the military, naval and civil needs of China, and during the recent Franco-Chinese war one of his detachment, the sergeant, attained some recognition of the benefits of such a service from the General commanding the Southern district of Formosa. Dr. MYERS, therefore, with great labour, much sacrifice, and under much discouragement that would have deterred a man less energetic and resolute, determined to show that a practical, efficient, economical and sufficient service could be created, that would stand all the tests of European standards. He has brought with him to Tientsin four young natives, three of whom are qualified surgeons, with certificates showing that they have fulfilled all the tests of a rigorous examination by some twenty foreign doctors and surgeons. The fourth young man, who has served nine years as hospital dispenser to Dr. MYERS, does not speak English, and therefore has no diploma. These four young Chinese form a detachment, the unit of which is four, but they rank as a cadet corps, as each surgeon is qualified to take charge of a company, and to instruct men for the service. At about 6 p.m. H. E. the Viceroy came with his suite, and from the verandah of his little pavilion witnessed the execution of the programme prepared by Dr. MYERS. There was squad drill, stretcher detachment drill, movements with closed stretcher, prepared stretcher drill and carrying it, improvised stretcher drill, with rifle and rug, improvised seats, dressing wounded with triangular bandages and improvised material such as rifle for splint, umbrella splints, scabbard of bayonet splint, etc. The stretchers were loaded, carried, explanations were given, the material for dressing shown, and, finally, the squad marched past the Viceroy, saluted and retired. The Viceroy LI expressed himself highly satisfied, and especially remarked that the coolies who represented wounded men were also well trained. He gave \$100 to the fund for expenses, and issued orders to the Taotai and Military Director of the College to receive the four cadets into the military service. The demonstrations were excellently well made, and it is hoped the lessons given will sink deep into the mind of the Viceroy.

Reprinted from *North-China-Daily-News*, September 1888.

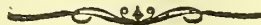
28th August.

Yesterday H. E. the Viceroy reviewed the "Medical Cadet Detachment" which Dr. MYERS has brought up here. The parade was held in the Imperial Military School ground opposite the foreign settlement. The Viceroy's Military Cadets and other men undergoing foreign training, were turned out, and formed the guard of honour for H. E. The Town Band was also in attendance, which, together with the large concourse of foreigners (including several ladies), to say nothing of the vast array of high officials accompanying H. E. made up a scene at once memorable and gay.

H. E. came down the river in his steam yacht, and was received with a salute by the Chinese gunboat, which latter was also decorated with flags. On entering the school grounds, the military cadets fired three volleys in excellent style, presenting arms afterwards with great precision. H. E., was conveyed in his chair across the parade to the reviewing pavilion, in front of which were drawn up the "Medical Cadet Detachment." On H. E. alighting, the detachment gave the general salute, the band playing the "Viceroy's Hymn." Meanwhile, H. E. seated himself at the very front of the Stand, and appeared to watch every movement with the closest interest. The detachment then went through stretcher drill, improved stretcher drill, improved seat drill, dressing wounded and carrying same. The various appliances were then explained to H. E., who asked many questions and seemed to follow minutely all the details given him. As things went on, H. E. appeared to get more pleased, while Dr. MYERS was explaining the various improvised dressings used, all of which appeared to interest H. E., who repeatedly expressed his surprise and approbation. The Viceroy particularly noticed the bearing of the patient with a rifle splint on his leg, and asked Dr. MYERS whether he had specially wounded the men for the occasion, all seemed so natural. H. E. went on to explain "that he asked, because if nothing else showed Dr. MYERS' skill in training, the excellent manner in which the 'wounded' took their part and were prepared was good evidence, this was only second to the way the detachment had carried out their rôle."

The dressing drill over, the detachment, played along by the band, marched past in single rank, and then as an equipped corps two deep, carrying stretcher arms, rugs, haversack, &c.

After this the general salute was given and the exhibition came to an end. H. E. then called Dr. MYERS up to the pavilion, and addressing him in very complimentary terms begged he would convey to the detachment H. E.'s high sense of their accomplishments. The Viceroy added that he had at once given orders for the lads to be admitted to his military service, and went on to say that he begged Dr. MYERS to accept \$100, as a contribution to the fund which H. E. understood had been bearing the expense up to this time, and requested that his name might be added to the list of subscribers. As is pretty well known, the whole question of medical organisation happens at this moment to be under special consideration, so the emoluments, rank and other details could not be touched on, but in so far as the principle is concerned the public acceptance of the surgeons is amply "sufficient for the day," and coupled with other things opens up a much more hopeful prospect of a new medical era having dawned in China. A plot in front of the pavilion was defined by "Geneva" flags and a large one marked the saluting base. There can be no doubt that a most pleasing impression was made not only on the illustrious spectator but also on the many high officials, civil and military, who accompanied their chief, and warrants the hope that the thin end of the wedge inserted for the first time yesterday, may indeed lead to results worthy of the grand cause every one must wish to see prosper and gain way.



APPENDIX L.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.
1886.HONGKONG *Total Subscriptions—\$1,171.00*

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 „ Butterfield & Swire.
 „ Holliday, Wise & Co.
 „ Russell & Co.
 „ Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 „ Siemssen & Co.
 „ Lane, Crawford & Co.
 „ Carlowitz & Co.
 „ E. D. Sassoon & Co.
 „ Belilios & Co.
 „ D. D. Ollia & Co.
 „ Tata & Co.
 „ E. N. Mehta & Co.
 „ N. Mody & Co.
 The Borneo Company (Limited).
 The Honorable Frederic Stewart, LL.D.
 H. Rustomy, Esq.

M. Grote, Esq.
 C. Stiebel, Esq.
 C. P. Chater, Esq.
 Granville Sharp, Esq.
 John Thurburn, Esq.
 D. Gillies, Esq.
 B. Buschmann, Esq.
 P. Arnhold, Esq.
 H. Garrels, Esq.
 E. C. Pallanjee, Esq.
 H. N. Mody, Esq.
 H. M. Mehta, Esq.
 D. Nowrojee, Esq.
 D. B. Tata, Esq.
 M. E. Ebrahim, Esq.
 W. Assomull, Esq.
 J. Jamasjee, Esq.

1887.

SHANGHAI *Total Subscriptions—\$ 448.00*

Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.
 J. J. Keswick, Esq.
 A. G. Wood, Esq.
 N. A. Siebs, Esq.
 W. C. Ward, Esq.

CHINESE.

Mr. Tong Mow Chee.
 Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Compradore.
 Oriental Bank „
 Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris „
 Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L. & C. „
 Chartered Bank of India, Aus. & China „
 American Trading Co.'s „
 Messrs. Siemssen & Co.'s „
 „ Butterfield & Swire's „
 „ Holliday, Wise & Co.'s „
 „ Fearon, Low & Co.'s „
 „ Myburgh & Dowdall's „
 „ Carlowitz & Co.'s „
 „ Dent & Co.'s „
 „ Lavers & Co.'s „

Messrs. Russell & Co.'s Compradore.
 „ Melchers & Co.'s „
 „ Ching Chong. & Co. „
 „ Cheap Jack & Co.
 The Shing Yuh Hong.

„ Sin Tai „
 „ Tah Sing „
 „ Kong Wo Fung „
 „ Fuh Chen Kong „
 „ Sai Chong „
 „ Wa Cheong „
 „ Chin Tah „
 „ Fat Cheong „
 „ Yap Sing „
 „ Tai Wo Chang „
 „ Sing Choo „
 „ Ta Chong „
 „ Shui Kee „
 „ Tah Tong „
 „ Sing Tah Fong „
 „ Fook Sing Cheong „
 „ Chun Hang „
 „ Pou Kuek Hien „

1888.

TIENTSIN *Total Subscriptions—\$ 120.00*

H. E. The Viceroy Li Hung Chang

| His Honor Kung Tao-tai.

*Total amount subscribed in 1886, 1887 and 1888 from Hongkong, Shanghai and**Tientsin* \$1,739.00

APPENDIX M.

Dr.

THE MANSON MEMORIAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

Cr.

in account current with THE HON. TREASURERS.

| | | | |
|-------|--|-------------------|---|
| 1887. | | 1886. | |
| Jan. | 8 To payments by J. H. Scott per his letter of 8th January, 1887, with Vouchers | 167.70 | Dec. 31 By Subscriptions collected in Hongkong per J. H. Scott's list 1,171.00 |
| Feb. | 24 „ H. & S. Bank for Cheque Book | 1.00 | 1887. |
| 29 „ | Balance per Bank Pass Book. | 1,007.56 | Feb. 23 „ Interest on Savings Bank balance transferred to H. and S. Bank, Hongkong |
| | | | 5.26 |
| | | <u>\$1,176.26</u> | <u>\$1,176.26</u> |
| 1887. | | 1887. | |
| March | 4 To Dr. Myers' cheque in favour of Boyd and Co. for Dakin's Bill and subsistence of Students | 216.11 | March 1 By Balance per H. & S. Bank Pass Book ... 1,007.56 |
| 12 „ | Dr. Myers' cheque in favour of Kelly & Walsh for printing Diplomas, &c. | 41.35 | June 1 „ Order on Goh Kit Moh's father 35.00 |
| May | 22 „ Dr. Myers' cheque for expenses of Students | 37.00 | 30 „ Interest on Bank Balance 5.13 |
| 23 „ | Bain & Co.'s cheque for expenses in May | 24.00 | |
| June | 30 „ Balance per Bank Pass Book | 729.28 | |
| | | <u>\$1,047.74</u> | <u>\$1,047.74</u> |
| 1887. | | 1887. | |
| Aug. | 13 To Bain Co.'s cheque in favour of themselves. | | July 1 By Balance per Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Pass Book 729.28 |
| | For Dr. Myers' orders of 16th and 17th June | 30.00 | Nov. 16 „ Cash from Dr. Myers for Subscriptions collected in Shanghai ... \$448.00 |
| | For Policy of Insurance on 1 Lay Figure to Shanghai, 30th June | 3.33 | Less his disbursements per his Account of 14th November, 1887 |
| | For Students' keep for June, 1887 | 16.00 | 194.35 |
| | „ „ „ „ July, 1887 | 16.00 | Less discount on S'hai Bank-notes |
| | | 75.33 | 0.49 193.86 |
| 31 „ | Passage of 2 Students and Servant from Takow and landing at Anping | 3.60 | Dec. „ „ Order on Goh Kit Moh's father... .. 19.00 |
| Sept. | 30 „ Students' allowance for August, 1887 | 16.00 | 31 „ Interest on Bank Balance 6.34 |
| | Passage of 2 Students and Servant to Takow and embarking at Anping | 3.40 | |
| | Students' allowance for September, 1887 | 16.00 | |
| Oct. | 8 „ Students' passage to Takow | 1.00 | |
| 31 „ | paid Goh Kit Moh (Student) account Oct. | 8.00 | |
| Nov. | 4 „ Students' allowance for Nov. | 24.00 | |
| 17 „ | Dr. Myers' order in favour of E. P. Printing Press | 3.50 | |
| | Duty on Shoes for Students | 0.20 | |
| Dec. | 18 „ Students' allowance for Dec. | 24.00 | |
| 31 „ | Balance carried forward... .. | 773.45 | |
| | | <u>\$948.48</u> | <u>\$948.48</u> |
| 1888. | | 1888. | |
| Jan. | 1 To Students' allowance for Jan., 1888, | 24.00 | Jan. 1 By Balance brought forward 773.45 |
| Feb. | 1 „ „ „ „ Feb., 1888, | 24.00 | Mch. 22 „ Dr. Myers' order on Goh Kit Moh's father 32.00 |
| Mch. | 1 „ „ „ „ „ Mch., 1888, | 24.00 | June 30 „ Interest on Bank Balance 6.60 |
| 31 „ | „ „ „ „ „ „ Apl., 1888, | 24.00 | |
| Apl. | 30 „ „ „ „ „ „ May, 1888, | 24.00 | |
| May | 31 „ „ „ „ „ „ June, 1888, | 24.00 | |
| June | 12 „ „ for clothes | 27.00 | |
| 30 „ | Insurance on Students' Private Effects } To 3.00 | | |
| | „ „ Books & Instruments } S'hai. 3.00 | | |
| | „ „ Plastic Model } & back 5.00 | | |
| | „ „ Cheque in favour of Dr. Myers for expenses on trip to Shanghai, &c., to be accounted for by him. \$500.00 debited by the Bank with exchange from Shanghai | 508.65 | |
| | „ „ Balance carried forward | 121.40 | |
| | | <u>\$812.05</u> | <u>\$812.05</u> |

Dr.

THE MANSON MEMORIAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

Cr.*in account current with THE HON. TREASURERS.**(Continued.)*

| | | |
|----------|--|-----------------|
| 1888. | | |
| July 6 | To paid cost of entertainment of Officials | 3.50 |
| Sept. 30 | „ Balance carried forward | 117.90 |
| | | <u>\$121.40</u> |
| 1889. | | |
| Jan. 23 | To Balance carried forward | 182.10 |
| | | <u>\$182.10</u> |

| | | |
|---------|--|-----------------|
| 1888. | | |
| July 1 | By Balance brought forward | \$121.40 |
| | | <u>\$121.40</u> |
| 1888. | | |
| Oct. 1 | By Balance brought forward | 117.90 |
| 1889. | | |
| Jan. 23 | „ Cash from Dr. Myers, per his account as under :— | |
| | For cheque handed him as per | |
| | contra, June 30th, 1888 | ... 500.00 |
| | „ Donations received by him | ... 120.00 |
| | | <u>620.00</u> |
| | Less paid by him. | |
| | For allowances to Students | 204.70 |
| | „ expenses of examinations | 351.10 |
| | | <u>555.80</u> |
| | | 64.20 |
| | | <u>\$182.10</u> |
| 1889. | | |
| Jan. 23 | By Balance brought forward | 182.10 |

E. & O. E.

TAIWANFOO, 23rd January, 1889.

BAIN & Co.,

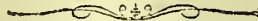
Hony. Treasurers.

PENDING AT DR.

Cost of forthcoming Report not yet paid.

PENDING AT CR.

Amount to be recovered from Mr. Goh Kit Moh's
father for amounts advanced \$56.00



APPENDIX N.

English Translation of Commission.

Commission issued to the British Physician, Dr. MYERS, by LI, Imperial Commissioner of Northern Coast Defence, Superintendent of Trade, Grand Preceptor of the Heir Apparent, Senior Grand Secretary, Viceroy of Chihli, Earl of the First-class, &c., &c., &c.

Whereas the British Physician, WILLIAM WYKEHAM MYERS, is well versed in medical art, has established at Takow, in Formosa, a Hospital, Medical School and means of instruction in medicine, and is a suitable person to fill the additional post of medical officer on the staff attached to the said Viceroy's Yamên, therefore I, the said Viceroy, do issue this Commission to the said medical officer for his instruction and guidance. Kwang-hsü, 13th year, 7th month, 13th day, August 31st 1887.

[Seal of Viceroy Li].

Below is appended photograph of original Chinese text.



PHOTOGRAPH I.

COPY OF OFFICIAL DIPLOMA.

(Front View).

This print is unsatisfactory, by reason of the condition of the negative. As it is impossible, however, to get the original diploma for reproduction, it has been thought better to issue those we have, rather than omit them altogether. With the aid of a magnifying glass, it is hoped the copy now given may be found sufficiently legible.

臺灣慕德醫院

A.

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Mung Song

H. hoo d hane song

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1896

光緒二十二年 四月十六日

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 Hillsboro, N. C.

Deputy Trust General
M.A. & Co.
Wm. C. & Co. & Co. & Co. & Co.
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石等又加此種試。不稱差。轉買私求留度。且此大所考之幾合兩縣賦之力。
心傳集壽圖醫妙訣。知州人預物以之行世。香清島耳

光緒三十四年六月十三日

[illegible]

PHOTOGRAPH 1A.

COPIES OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO SCHOOL CANDIDATES.

*One of having undergone required instruction, and another of having passed
Primary Professional Examination.*

"DAVID MANSON MEMORIAL" HOSPITAL.
MEDICAL SCHOOL.

We hereby certify that the Bearer ~~_____~~ has duly passed the First Professional Examination prescribed by this Medical School for its License, viz., on Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, and Systematic Surgery; and is entitled to present himself for examination on the final subjects after _____ year's further study, and compliance with any other requirements of this School.

It is to be noted that this Certificate in no way authorizes the Bearer to practise medicine, or represent himself as qualified to do so; that it is only a voucher for the facts above stated.

Given, etc.

Hon. Surgeon & Instructor.

Presiding Examiner.

CERTIFICATE OF STUDY.

I _____ Honorary Surgeon and Instructor at the "David Manson Memorial" Hospital and Medical School, do hereby certify that Mr _____ has duly studied, under me, at this School, the following subjects, namely,

for the space of _____ year or _____ Winter and _____ Summer Session, and that he has submitted to the examinations held at regular intervals during the aforesaid course of study, on the various subjects above set forth, when he acquitted himself

Tairow, Formosa, (date).

Hon. Surgeon & Instructor.

(Chinese Version)

PHOTOGRAPH II.

COPY OF FINAL DIPLOMA.

(Back View).

This print is unsatisfactory, by reason of the condition of the negative. As it is impossible, however, to get the original diploma for reproduction, it has been thought better to issue those we have, rather than omit them altogether. With the aid of a magnifying glass, it is hoped the copy now given may be found sufficiently legible.

TO PREVENT

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日

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觀角上加本醫院印此印製
為恐他人假冒故詳列
英國此藥亦以西國
本醫院所製

The premises of Kwangtung and
L. S. Sui - chi
H. H. Kham ellyed Sube

買 記 年 名 父 名 姓

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------|-----------|---------|------|-----|-----|
| Li-tsun - Fann | Honam | W. Canton | W. Canton | 人孫翁翁為東廣 | 歲五十二 | 枝紹李 | 芬荃李 |
| Hau-Hung-Nai | Bocca | Liquis | Brealy | 人蘇完東省東廣 | 歲八十二 | 熟朝李 | 榮王傑 |
| Chok-Nut-Mark | Hong | Along | Wentym | 人蘇登省省建福 | 歲二十二 | 坤文吳 | 傑 |

[Large X mark across the table area]

the person presenting this Certificate will be cheerfully given a...
L. S. Sui - chi

此藥為足
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人收護明
人不能服用
凡有華人
用此藥者
通之本醫院
自行製藥
報信者有厚
報信

芬荃李
單的士醫

August 1885

Elthamville arven
L. S. Sui - chi

Elthamville arven
L. S. Sui - chi

PHOTOGRAPH III.

Public Official Inspection of Medical Cadet Detachment
at Tientsin, August 1888.

(See Appendix K.)

“WAITING FOR H. E. LI HUNG CHANG.”

*View of Inspecting Pavilion on Military Parade Ground, showing assemblage
of Native Officials and Foreign Community of Tientsin.*



PHOTOGRAPH IV.

Public Official Inspection of Medical Cadet Detachment
at Tientsin, August 1888.

(See Appendix K.)

“ARRIVAL OF VICEROY.”

*Cadet Detachment at 'General Salute.' Viceroy's Chair is passing up lines
of Native Officials on right of Detachment (instantaneous).*



PHOTOGRAPH V.

Public Official Inspection of Medical Cadet Detachment
at Tientsin, August 1888.

“THE DETACHMENT AT DRILL.”

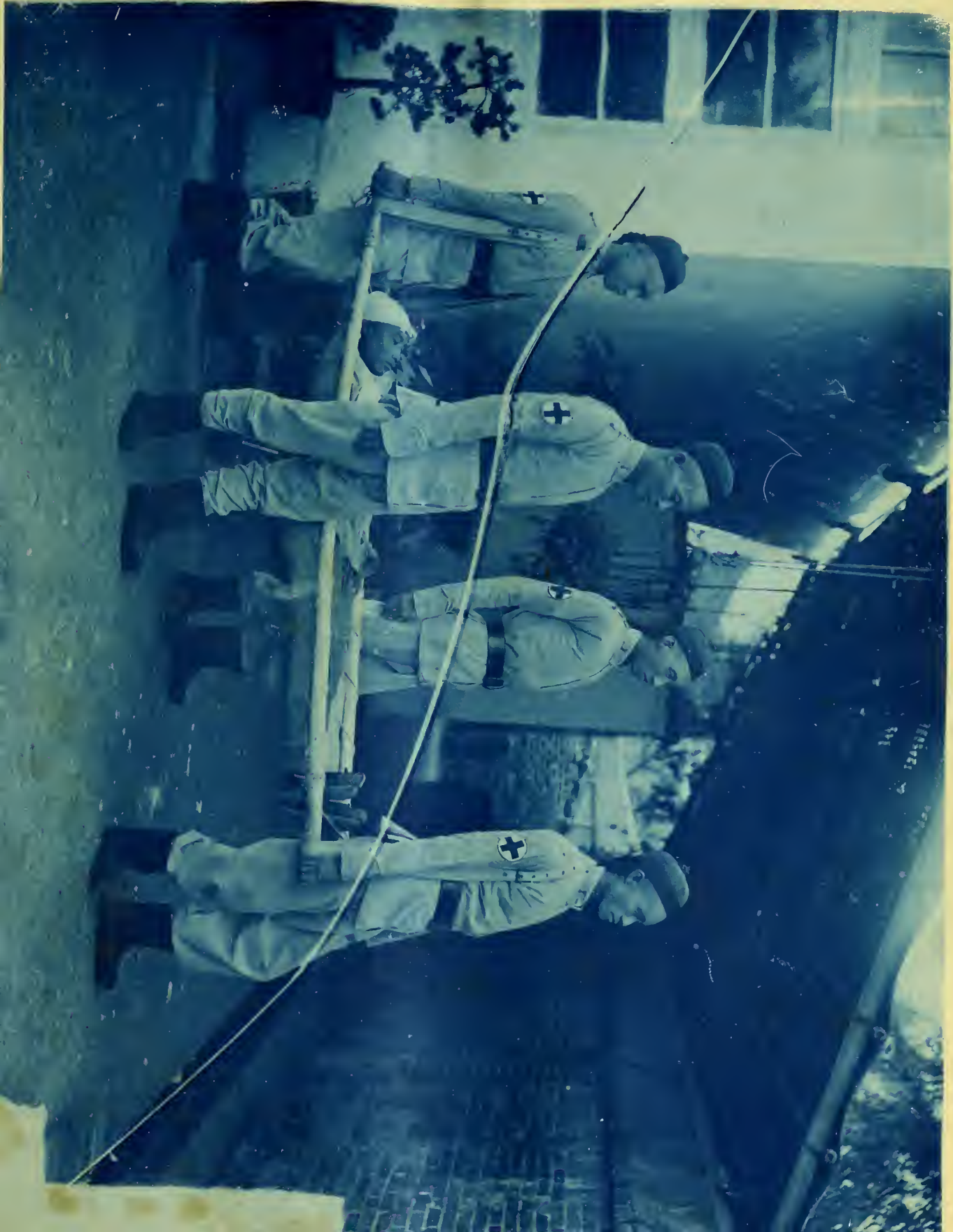
*H. E. The Viceroy, surrounded by his Suite, is in the Pavilion, leaning
over the rail just behind Saluting Flag (instantaneous).*



PHOTOGRAPH VI.

CADETS AT "STRETCHER DRILL."

"Carrying loaded Stretcher."



PHOTOGRAPH VII.

“GENERAL GROUP OF DETACHMENT.”

On extreme right:—Hospital Sergeant.

next—Surgeon Chan Ching Kai.

„ —Dr. Myers.

„ —Surgeon Li Tsun Fan.

„ — „ Goh Kit Moh.



David Manson Memorial Hospital,
Tahoe, South Forkna.



